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DESCRIPTION

ACRYLAMIDE DERIVATIVE, PROCESS FOR PRODUCING THE SAME, AND
USE

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Technical Field

The present invention relates to a new cyclic compound having CCR antagonist activity, especially CCR5 antagonist activity, and to use thereof.

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Background Art

Recently, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) protease inhibitors have been developed for treatment of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome). With combined use of the protease inhibitors with two HIV reverse transcriptase inhibitors which have been commonly used, treatment of AIDS has made remarkable progress. However, the treatment is still not efficient enough for the eradication of AIDS, and development of a new anti-AIDS medicine based on a different mechanism of action is desired.

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As a receptor upon invasion of HIV into a target cell, CD4 has already been known. Recently, CCR5 as a second receptor of macrophage directed HIV, and CXCR4 as a second receptor of T cell directed HIV, which are G-protein coupled chemokine receptors having a seven-transmembrane protein structure, have been found, and these chemokine receptors

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are considered to play an essential role for infection and transmission of HIV. As a matter of fact, it has been reported that a man having resistance to HIV infection even after repeated exposures to the virus had a mutation in which CCR5 gene was deleted homozygously. Thus, the CCR5 antagonists have been expected to become a new anti-HIV medicine, and examples of synthesis of new anilide derivatives having CCR5 antagonist activity have been reported in the below-mentioned patent applications such as Patent Document 1, Patent Document 2 and Patent Document 3, while there has been no report of a CCR5 antagonist which has been commercialized as a therapeutic medicine for AIDS. Further, a compound having CCR5 antagonist activity is described to be useful as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic medicine for AIDS in the below-mentioned Patent Document 4, but said compound has a different structure from the compound of the present invention.

Patent Document 1: WO99/32100

Patent Document 2: Japanese Patent Application No. 10-234388

Patent Document 3: Japanese Patent Application No. 10-363404

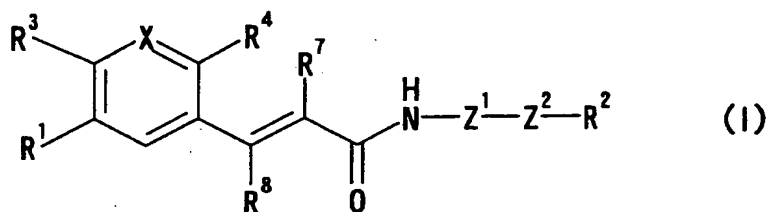
Patent Document 4: JP-A No. 2001-026586

The present invention is to provide a new bicyclic compound that is useful for preventing and treating HIV infection, especially AIDS, due to its CCR antagonist activity, especially CCR5 antagonist activity.

5 The present inventors have intensively studied compounds having CCR5 antagonist activity and found that a compound of the following formula (I) or a salt thereof (hereinafter, sometimes referred to as Compound (I)) has a clinically favorable pharmacological effect including CCR.
10 antagonist activity, especially excellent CCR5 antagonist activity, thereby completing the invention.

Thus, the invention provides:

[1] a compound represented by the formula:



wherein R¹ is a 5- or 6-membered ring which may be
15 substituted;

R³ is a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group which may be substituted or a lower alkoxy group which may be substituted;

R⁷ and R⁸ are each a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl
20 group which may be substituted;

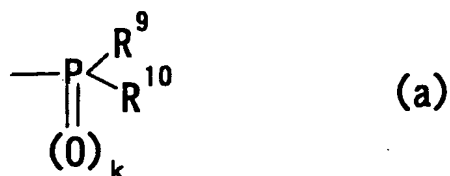
Z^1 is a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring which may be further substituted;

Z^2 is a group represented by $-Z^{2a}-W^1-Z^{2b}-$, wherein Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} are each O, $S(O)_m$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2), an imino group which may be substituted, or a bond, and W^1 is an alkylenylene chain which may be substituted, an alkenylene chain which may be substituted, or a bond;

X is N or CR, wherein R represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group which may be substituted, a lower alkoxy group which may be substituted or an acyl group which may be substituted, or R and the adjacent R^4 may form a 5- or 6-membered alicyclic heterocyclic group;

R^4 is NR^5R^6 , wherein R^5 and R^6 each represent a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group which may be substituted, a heterocyclic group which may be substituted or an acyl group which may be substituted, or R^5 and R^6 are bonded to each other to form a heterocyclic group which may be substituted represented by NR^5R^6 ; and

R^2 is (1) an amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (2) a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (3) a group represented by the formula:



wherein k represents 0 or 1, and when k is 0, the phosphorus atom may form a phosphonium salt; R⁹ and R¹⁰ are each a hydrocarbon group which may be substituted, a hydroxy group which may be substituted or an amino group which may be substituted; or R⁹ and R¹⁰ may be bonded to each other to form a cyclic group with the adjacent phosphorus atom, (4) an amidino group which may be substituted, or (5) a guanidino group which may be substituted; or a salt thereof;

[2] a prodrug of the compound according to the above

10 [1];

[3] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R¹ is a benzene, a furan, a thiophene, a pyridine, a cyclopentane, a cyclohexane, a pyrrolidine, a piperidine, a piperazine, a morpholine, a thiomorpholine or a

15 tetrahydropyran, each of which may be substituted;

[4] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R¹ is a benzene which may be substituted;

[5] the compound according to the above [1], wherein NR⁵R⁶ is a heterocyclic group which may be substituted;

20 [6] the compound according to the above [1], wherein Z¹ is a benzene which may be substituted with a substituent

selected from (1) a halogen atom, (2) a C_{1-4} alkyl group which may be substituted with halogen atom(s), and (3) a C_{1-4} alkoxy group which may be substituted with a halogen atom;

[7] the compound according to the above [1], wherein Z^1 is a benzene which may be substituted with a methyl group or a trifluoromethyl group;

[8] the compound according to the above [1], wherein Z^2 is a group represented by $-Z^{2a}-W^2-Z^{2b}-$, wherein Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} are each O, $S(O)_m$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2), an imino group which may be substituted, or a bond, and W^2 is an alkylene chain which may be substituted;

[9] the compound according to the above [1], wherein Z^2 is a group represented by $-CH_2-$, $-CH(OH)-$ or $-S(O)_m-CH_2-$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2);

[10] the compound according to the above [1], wherein Z^2 is a group represented by $-S(O)_m-CH_2-$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2);

[11] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^2 is (1) an amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (2) a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (3) an amidino group which may be substituted, or

(4) a guanidino group which may be substituted;

[12] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^2 is an amino group which may be substituted, or a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and
5 may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom;

[13] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^2 is $-NRR'$, wherein R and R' are each an aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted or an alicyclic heterocyclic
10 group which may be substituted;

[14] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^2 is a nitrogen-containing aromatic heterocyclic group which may be substituted;

[15] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^2 is an imidazolyl group which may be substituted or a
15 triazolyl group which may be substituted;

[16] the compound according to the above [1], wherein R^1 is a benzene, a furan, a thiophene, a pyridine, a cyclopentane, a cyclohexane, a pyrrolidine, a piperidine, a
20 piperazine, a morpholine, a thiomorpholine or a tetrahydropyran, each of which may be substituted with a halogen, a nitro, a cyano, a C_{1-6} alkyl, a C_{1-6} alkoxy, a C_{1-6} an alkoxy- C_{1-6} alkyl or a C_{1-6} alkoxy- C_{1-6} alkoxy;

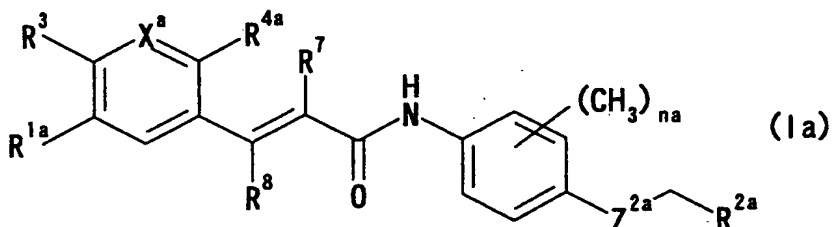
Z^1 is benzene which may be substituted with a
25 substituent selected from (1) a halogen atom, (2) a C_{1-4}

alkyl group which may be substituted with a halogen atom,
and (3) a C₁₋₄ alkoxy group which may be substituted with a
halogen atom;

Z² is -Z^{2a}-W¹-Z^{2b}-, wherein Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} are each O, S(O)_m
(wherein m is 0, 1 or 2), an imino group which may be
substituted with a C₁₋₄ alkyl group, or a bond, and W¹ is a
bond, or a C₁₋₄ alkylene chain or a C₂₋₄ alkenylene chain,
each of which may be substituted with a C₁₋₆ alkyl, a hydroxy
group, a hydroxyimino or a C₁₋₆ alkoxyimino; and

R² is an amino group which may be substituted with a C₁₋₄
alkyl group, or a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group
which may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the
ring-constituting atom and may be substituted with a C₁₋₄
alkyl group;

[17] a compound represented by the formula:



wherein R^{1a} is a (C₁₋₆ alkoxy-C₁₋₆ alkoxy)phenyl;

R^{2a} is (1) an N-C₁₋₆ alkyl-N-tetrahydropyranylamino, (2)
an imidazolyl which may be substituted with a C₁₋₆ alkyl
which may be substituted, or (3) a triazolyl which may be
substituted with a C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted;

R^{4a} is $NR^{5a}R^{6a}$, wherein R^{5a} and R^{6a} are bonded to each other to form a heterocyclic group which may be substituted represented by $NR^{5a}R^{6a}$;

X^a is CH or N;

5 n_a is 0 or 1;

Z^{2a} is a bond, S, SO or SO_2 ; and

the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above;

or a salt thereof;

10 [18] the compound according to the above [17], wherein Z^{2a} is SO;

[19] the compound according to the above [18], wherein Z^{2a} is SO having a configuration of (S);

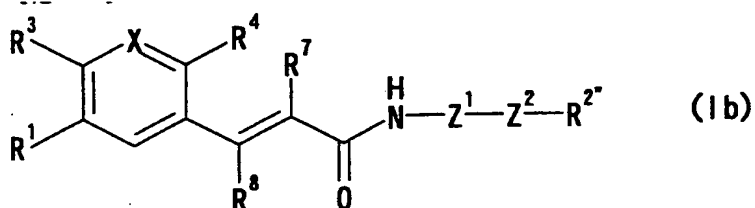
15 [20] the compound according to the above [17], wherein R^{4a} is a 1-pyrrolidinyl group which may be substituted;

[21] (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-
20 butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol)-5-
25 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide and diastereomers

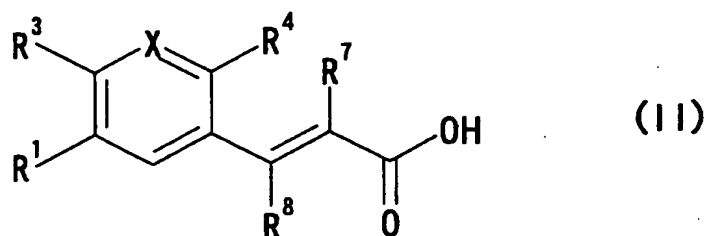
thereof;

[22] (Ss)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
 5 [[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide and a diastereomer thereof, and (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide;

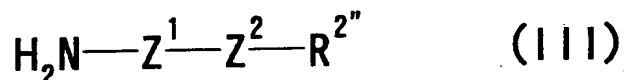
[23] a process for producing a compound represented by
 10 the formula:



wherein $R^{2''}$ is (1) an amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium, (2) a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an
 15 oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium, or (3) a group represented by formula (Ia), and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above, or a salt thereof, which comprises subjecting a compound
 20 represented by the formula:



wherein each symbol has the same meaning as defined above,
a salt or a reactive derivative thereof, and a compound
represented by the formula:



wherein each symbol has the same meaning as defined above,
5 or a salt thereof to a condensation reaction, and then
optionally to deprotection, oxidation-reduction and/or
quaternization reaction;

[24] a pharmaceutical composition comprising the
compound represented by formula (I), a salt or prodrug
10 thereof;

[25] the pharmaceutical composition according to the
above [24], which is a CCR antagonist;

[26] the pharmaceutical composition according to the
above [25], wherein CCR is CCR5 and/or CCR2;

15 [27] the pharmaceutical composition according to the
above [25], wherein CCR is CCR5;

[28] the pharmaceutical composition according to the
above [24], which is a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent
for HIV infection, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune

diseases, allergic diseases, ischemic brain cell disorder, cardiac infarction, nephritis/nephropathy or arteriosclerosis;

[29] the pharmaceutical composition according to the
5 above [24], which is a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for HIV infection;

[30] the pharmaceutical composition according to the above [24], which is a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for AIDS;

10 [31] the pharmaceutical composition according to the above [24], which is a suppressive agent for disease progression of AIDS;

[32] a method for preventing or treating HIV infection, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune diseases, allergic
15 diseases, ischemic brain cell disorder, cardiac infarction, nephritis/nephropathy, arteriosclerosis or graft-versus-host diseases, which comprises administering an effective amount of the compound according to the above [1], a salt or prodrug thereof to a subject in need thereof; and

20 [33] use of the compound according to the above [1], a salt or prodrug thereof, for the manufacture of a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for HIV infection, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune diseases, allergic diseases, ischemic brain cell disorder, cardiac infarction,
25 nephritis/nephropathy, arteriosclerosis or graft-versus-host

diseases.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

In the above-described formula (I), the "5- or 6-membered ring" in the "5- or 6-membered ring group which may be substituted" represented by R^1 may be exemplified by a group which is formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from 6-membered aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, etc.; 5- or 6-membered aliphatic hydrocarbon such as cyclopentane, cyclohexane, cyclopentene, cyclohexene, cyclopentadiene, cyclohexadiene, etc.; 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, etc.; 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, dithiolane, oxathiolane, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, oxazine, oxadiazine, thiazine, thiadiazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyran, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, etc.; or the like.

Among them, the "5- or 6-membered ring" is preferably

benzene, furan, thiophene, pyridine, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, tetrahydropyran (preferably, 6-membered ring), or the like, it being particularly preferably benzene.

5 The substituent which may be carried by the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring group which may be substituted" represented by R^1 may be exemplified by halogen atom, nitro, cyano, alkyl which may be substituted, cycloalkyl which may be substituted, hydroxy group which may
10 be substituted, thiol group which may be substituted (wherein the sulfur atom may be oxidized, and may form sulfinyl which may be substituted or sulfonyl which may be substituted), amino group which may be substituted, acyl which may be substituted, carboxyl group which may be
15 esterified, an aromatic group which may be substituted, or the like.

Examples of the halogen as the substituent of R^1 include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and the like, it being preferably fluorine and chlorine.

20 The alkyl of the "alkyl which may be substituted" as the substituent of R^1 may be exemplified by linear or branched alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl,
25 neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and

preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl. Examples of the substituent of the "alkyl which may be substituted" include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol group, C_{1-4} alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono- C_{1-4} alkylamino, di- C_{1-4} alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono- C_{1-4} alkylcarbamoyl, di- C_{1-4} alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy- C_{1-4} alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C_{2-4} alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

Examples of the cycloalkyl of the "cycloalkyl which may be substituted" as the substituent of R^1 include C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc. Examples of the substituent

in the "cycloalkyl which may be substituted" include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The substituent of the "hydroxy group which may be substituted" as the substituent of R¹ may be exemplified by (1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl,

heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_1 - C_6) alkyl; or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted and may contain heteroatom(s) (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.; 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocyclic group containing 1 or 2 heteroatoms, such as tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothienyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl, etc., and preferably tetrahydropyranyl, etc.; or the like);

(3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl; or the like);

(4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc.; or the like);

(5) aralkyl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl such as benzyl, phenethyl, etc.; or the like);

(6) formyl, or acyl which may be substituted (for example, alkanoyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, etc.), alkylsulfonyl having

1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), or the like);

(7) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); or the like.

5 The substituent of the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) aralkyl which may be substituted, (6) acyl which may be substituted, and (7) aryl which may be substituted, may be exemplified by halogen (for example, 10 fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di- 15 C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di- 20 C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₆ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.; preferably C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be 25 halogenated), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl,

propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle which may be substituted [for example, 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, etc.; examples of the substituent which may be carried by said heterocycle include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group, amino group, carboxyl group, C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like; and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3], or the like; and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The substituent of the "thiol group which may be substituted" as the substituent of R¹ may be exemplified by the same one as the "substituent of hydroxy group which may be substituted as the substituent of R¹," and preferred

among them are:

(1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C₁₋₆) alkyl; or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

(3) aralkyl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl such as benzyl, phenethyl, etc.);

(4) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); and the like.

The substituent which may be carried by the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) aralkyl which may be substituted, and (4) aryl which may be substituted, may be exemplified by halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or

amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), or the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The substituent of the "amino group which may be substituted" as the substituent of R¹ may be exemplified by the same one as the "substituent of hydroxy group which may be substituted as the substituent of R¹," and the number of substituents on the amino group may be 1 or 2. Among them, the substituent is preferably:

(1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C₁₋₁₀) alkyl, or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl group such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

(3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

5 (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc.; or the like);

10 (5) formyl, or acyl which may be substituted (for example, alkanoyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, etc.), alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.) or the like);

15 (6) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); and the like.

Examples of the substituent of the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) acyl which may be substituted, (6) aryl which may be substituted, include
20 halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C_{1-4} alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono- C_{1-4} alkylamino, di- C_{1-4} alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino
25

such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

Further, the substituents of the "amino group which may be substituted" as the substituent of R¹ may be bonded to each other to form a cycloamino group (for example, a group which is formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from the ring-constituting nitrogen atom of a 5- or 6-membered ring such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc. so that a bond is made available on the nitrogen atom, or the like). This cycloamino group may be substituted, and examples of the substituent include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy

group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as

5 tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be

10 halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for

15 example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, while the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The "acyl which may be substituted" as the substituent

20 of R¹ may be exemplified by a group in which

(1) hydrogen;

(2) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl,

25 neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and

preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like);

(3) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

5 (4) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

(5) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example,
10 cycloalkenyl of 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

(6) 5- or 6-membered monocyclic aromatic group which
may be substituted (for example, phenyl, pyridyl, etc.) or
15 the like;
is bonded to a carbonyl group or a sulfonyl group (for example, formyl, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, valeryl, isovaleryl, pivaloyl, hexanoyl, heptanoyl, octanoyl, cyclobutanecarbonyl, cyclopentanecarbonyl,

20 cyclohexanecarbonyl, cycloheptanecarbonyl, crotonyl, 2-cyclohexenecarbonyl, benzoyl, nicotinoyl, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.). Examples of the substituent of the above-described (2) alkyl which may be substituted, (3) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (4) alkenyl which may
25 be substituted, (5) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted,

and (6) 5- or 6-membered monocyclic aromatic group which may be substituted, include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, 5 thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group 10 which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ 15 alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the 20 like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The "carboxyl which may be esterified" as the substituent of R¹ may be exemplified by a group in which (1) hydrogen;

25 (2) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C₁₋₁₀

alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like);

5 (3) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

 (4) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl,
10 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

 (5) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-
15 cyclohexenylmethyl, etc.);

 (6) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); or the like
is bonded to a carbonyloxy group, preferably carboxyl, lower (C_{1-6}) alkoxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl (for example,
20 methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, phenoxycarbonyl, naphthoxycarbonyl, etc.), or the like.

Examples of the substituent of the above-described (2) alkyl which may be substituted, (3) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (4) alkenyl which may be substituted, (5)
25 cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, and (6) aryl which

may be substituted, include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxymethoxy, methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, trifluoromethoxyethoxy, trifluoroethoxyethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The "aromatic group" of the "aromatic group which may be substituted" as the substituent of R¹ may be exemplified by 5- or 6-membered homocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic group such as phenyl, pyridyl, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, isothiazolyl,

isoxazolyl, tetrazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl, etc.; fused heterocyclic aromatic group such as benzofuran, indole, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, indazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, phthalazine, quinazoline, cinnoline, imidazopyridine, etc.; or the like. Examples of the substituent of the aromatic group include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The number of the above substituents of R¹ may be 1 to 4,

preferably 1 to 2, and the substituents which may be identical with or different from each other may be present at any possible positions of the ring. When the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- to 6-membered ring which may be substituted" represented by R^1 has two or more substituents, two of the substituents may be bonded to each other to form, for example, lower (C_{1-6}) alkylene (for example, trimethylene, tetramethylene, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkyleneoxy (for example, $-CH_2-O-CH_2-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-O-C(CH_3)(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_2-$, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkylenethio (for example, $-CH_2-S-CH_2-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-S-C(CH_3)(CH_3)-CH_2-CH_2-$, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkylenedioxy (for example, $-O-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-O-$, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkylenedithio (for example, $-S-CH_2-S-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-S-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-S-$, etc.), oxy-lower (C_{1-6}) alkyleneamino (for example, $-O-CH_2-NH-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-NH-$, etc.), oxy-lower (C_{1-6}) alkylenethio (for example, $-O-CH_2-S-$, $-O-CH_2-CH_2-S-$, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkyleneamino (for example, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, etc.), lower (C_{1-6}) alkylenediamino (for example, $-NH-CH_2-NH-$, $-NH-CH_2-CH_2-NH-$, etc.), thialower (C_{1-6}) alkyleneamino (for example, $-S-CH_2-NH-$, $-S-CH_2-CH_2-NH-$, etc.), lower (C_{2-6}) alkenylene (for example, $-CH_2-CH=CH-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH=CH-$, $-CH_2-CH=CH-CH_2-$, etc.), lower (C_{4-6}) alkadienylene (for example, $-CH=CH-CH=CH-$, etc.), and the like.

Further, the divalent group formed by bonding of two substituents of R^1 may contain 1 to 3 substituents which are the same as the "substituents" of the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring which may be

5 substituted" represented by R^1 (halogen atom, nitro, cyano, alkyl which may be substituted, cycloalkyl which may be substituted, hydroxy group which may be substituted, thiol group which may be substituted (wherein the sulfur atom may be oxidized, and may form sulfinyl group which may be
10 substituted or sulfonyl group which may be substituted), amino group which may be substituted, acyl which may be substituted, carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated, an aromatic group which may be substituted, and the like).

15 The "substituent" of the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring group which may be substituted" represented by R^1 may be exemplified by, in particular, lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be halogenated or lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxyated (for example, methyl, ethyl, t-butyl, trifluoromethyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, propoxymethyl, butoxymethyl, methoxyethyl, ethoxyethyl, propoxyethyl, butoxyethyl, etc.), lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy which may be
20 halogenated or lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxyated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, t-butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, methoxymethoxy, ethoxymethoxy, propoxymethoxy, butoxymethoxy,
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methoxyethoxy, ethoxyethoxy, propoxyethoxy, butoxyethoxy,
methoxypropoxy, ethoxypropoxy, propoxypropoxy, butoxypropoxy,
etc.), halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, etc.),
nitro, cyano, amino which may be substituted with one or two
5 of lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl, formyl or lower (C_{2-4}) alkanoyl (for
example, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, formylamino,
acetylamino, etc.), 5- or 6-membered cycloamino (for example,
1-pyrrolidinyl, 1-piperazinyl, 1-piperidinyl, 4-morpholino,
4-thiomorpholino, 1-imidazolyl, 4-tetrahydropyranyl, etc.),
10 or the like.

Examples of the lower alkyl group of the "lower alkyl
group which may be substituted" represented by R^3 above
include C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl,
butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl,
15 neopentyl, hexyl, etc., and the like.

Examples of the lower alkoxy group of the "lower alkoxy
group which may be substituted" represented by R^3 above
include C_{1-6} alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy,
etc., and the like.

20 Examples of the substituent which may be carried by the
"lower alkyl group which may be substituted" and "lower
alkoxy group which may be substituted" include halogen (for
example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), hydroxy group,
amino, mono(lower alkyl)amino, di(lower alkyl)amino, lower
25 alkanoyl and the like.

The lower alkyl carried by said mono(lower alkyl)amino and di(lower alkyl)amino may be exemplified by the same one as the lower alkyl group of the "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" represented by R^3 above.

5 The lower alkanoyl may be exemplified by C_{2-6} alkanoyl such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl or the like.

Among them, for R^3 , the lower C_{1-6} alkyl group which may be substituted is preferred, and particularly a methyl group which may be substituted is preferred.

10 With respect to the above-described NR^5R^6 represented by R^4 , the "hydrocarbon group" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" represented by R^5 and R^6 may be exemplified by:

(1) alkyl (for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, 15 propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, and more preferably lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl, or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as 20 cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

(3) alkenyl (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

25 (4) cycloalkenyl (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to

7 carbon atoms such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

(5) alkynyl (for example, alkynyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butynyl, 2-pentynyl, 3-hexynyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkynyl, or the like);

(6) aralkyl (for example, phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl (for example, benzyl, phenethyl, etc.) or the like);

10 (7) aryl (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.);

(8) cycloalkyl-alkyl (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl- C_{1-4} alkyl such as cyclopropylmethyl, cyclobutylmethyl, cyclopentylmethyl, cyclohexylmethyl, cycloheptylmethyl, etc.); or the like.

15 Examples of the substituent which may be carried by the above-described (1) alkyl, (2) cycloalkyl, (3) alkenyl, (4) cycloalkenyl, (5) alkynyl, (6) aralkyl, (7) aryl and (8) cycloalkyl-alkyl, include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy
20 group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C_{1-4} alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono- C_{1-4} alkylamino, di- C_{1-4} alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine,
25 thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group

which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylenedioxy (for example, -O-CH₂-O-, -O-CH₂-CH₂-O-, etc.), sulfonamide which may be substituted [for example, a group formed by bonding of an amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.) with -SO₂-, etc.], formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), heterocyclic group which may be substituted, and the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The "heterocyclic group" of said "heterocyclic group which may be substituted" and the "heterocyclic group which may be substituted" represented by R⁴, may be exemplified by a group formed by eliminating one hydrogen atom from an aromatic heterocycle or a non-aromatic heterocycle, or the like. Examples of such aromatic heterocycle include 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4

heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole and the like, while examples of such non-aromatic heterocycle include 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, dioxolane, dithiolane, oxathiolane, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, oxazine, oxadiazine, thiazine, thiadiazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyran, tetrahydropyran, etc., and non-aromatic heterocycle in which all or part of the bonds in the above-mentioned aromatic heterocycles are saturated bonds (preferably, aromatic heterocycle such as pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, tetrazole, etc.).

With respect to the above-described NR^5R^6 represented by R^4 , the substituent of the "heterocyclic group" of the "heterocyclic group which may be substituted" represented by R^5 and R^6 , may be exemplified by the same substituent of the "hydrocarbon group" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" represented by R^4 .

The hydrocarbon group which may be substituted is

preferably C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be halogenated or hydroxylated, carboxyl which may be esterified or amidated, or C₂₋₆ alkenyl which may be halogenated or hydroxylated.

With respect to the above-described NR⁵R⁶ represented by R⁴,

5 the "acyl group which may be substituted" represented by R⁵ and R⁶ may be exemplified by the same one as the "acyl group which may be substituted" as the substituent which may be carried by the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring which may be substituted" represented by R¹,
10 and among these, C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl which may be halogenated or hydroxylated, formyl, C₂₋₅ alkanoyl which may be halogenated or hydroxylated, and the like are preferred.

For R⁵ and R⁶, C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated or hydroxylated, formyl, C₂₋₅ alkanoyl which may be halogenated
15 or hydroxylated, and the like are more preferred, and propyl, isobutyl, isobutenyl or 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl are particularly preferred. Another preferred embodiment of R⁵ and R⁶ may be exemplified by a group represented by the formula -(CH₂)_s-R^{*}, wherein s is 0 or 1, and R^{*} is a 5- or 6-
20 membered ring which may be substituted (for example, those such as the "5- or 6-membered ring which may be substituted" represented by R¹, etc.; preferably phenyl, pyridyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, oxazolyl, tetrazolyl, etc., each of which may be substituted with halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl which may
25 be halogenated or hydroxylated, C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be

halogenated or hydroxylated, etc.), or the like.

Among these, R^5 and R^6 are preferably 1) C_{1-6} alkyl, 2) C_{2-6} alkenyl, 3) C_{6-10} aryl, 4) C_{6-10} aryl-methyl, 5) heterocyclic group and 6) heterocyclic methyl (wherein the above 1) and 2) may be substituted with halogen, hydroxy group, or carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated; and the above 3), 4), 5) and 6) may be substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl which may be substituted with halogen, hydroxy group, or carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated, or C_{1-6} alkoxy which may be substituted with halogen, hydroxy group, or carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated).

With respect to the above-described NR^5R^6 represented by R^4 , the heterocyclic group which may be substituted, which is formed by NR^5R^6 as the result of bonding of R^5 and R^6 , may be exemplified by 4- to 10-membered alicyclic cycloamino such as azetidiny, pyrrolidiny, oxazolidiny, thiazolidiny, imidazolidiny, oxazolinyl, thiazolinyl, imidazolinyl, piperidiny, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, dihydropyridiny, piperadiny, azepiny, oxazepiny, thiazepiny, diazepiny, azociny, oxazociny, thiazociny, diazociny, etc.; 5- to 10-membered aromatic cycloamino such as pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, etc. (preferably 5- to 8-membered alicyclic cycloamino, more preferably 5-membered alicyclic cycloamino such as

pyrrolidinyl, etc.), or the like. These cycloamino groups may be substituted, and examples of such substituent include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc., or the like), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated [for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl (for example, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, etc.), carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl (for example, methylcarbamoyl, ethylcarbamoyl, etc.), di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl (for example, dimethylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl, ethylmethylcarbamoyl, etc.), etc.], C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be substituted (for example, in addition to methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc., halogenated alkyl such as trifluoromethyl, for example, C₂₋₃ alkanoyloxy-C₁₋₃ alkyl such as acetyloxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, acetyloxyethyl, propionyloxyethyl, etc., for example, C₁₋₄ hydroxyalkyl such as hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be substituted (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, carboxy-C₁₋₄ alkoxy, carbamoyl-C₁₋₄ alkoxy, tetrahydrofuranyloxy, tetrahydropyranyloxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for

example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy (for example, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.), oxo group which may be acetalized (C₁₋₄ dialkoxy, 1,3-diodisolane, 1,3-dioxane, etc.), or the like. The number of
5 the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The lower alkyl group of the "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" represented by each of the above-described R⁷ and R⁸, may be exemplified by C₁₋₆ alkyl such as
10 methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, etc., or the like.

Examples of the substituent which may be carried by said "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" and "lower
15 alkoxy group which may be substituted" include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), hydroxy group, amino, mono(lower alkyl)amino, di(lower alkyl)amino, lower alkanoyl or the like.

The lower alkyl carried by said mono(lower alkyl)amino
20 and di(lower alkyl)amino may be exemplified by the same lower alkyl group of the "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" represented by each of the above-described R⁷ and R⁸.

Examples of the lower alkanoyl include C₂₋₆ alkanoyl
25 such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl and the like.

Among them, each of R^7 and R^8 is preferably lower C_{1-6} alkyl group which may be substituted, and particularly preferably methyl group which may be substituted.

With respect to CR represented by the above-described X,
5 the lower alkyl group of the "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" represented by R may be exemplified by C_{1-6} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl or the like.

10 For CR represented by the above-described X, the lower alkoxy group of the "lower alkoxy group which may be substituted" represented by R may be exemplified by C_{1-6} alkoxy such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy or the like.

Examples of the substituent which may be carried by
15 said "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" and "lower alkoxy group which may be substituted" include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine), hydroxy group, amino, mono(lower alkyl)amino, di(lower alkyl)amino, lower alkanoyl and the like.

20 The lower alkyl of said mono(lower alkyl)amino and di(lower alkyl)amino may be exemplified by the same lower alkyl group as the "lower alkyl group which may be substituted" represented by the above-described R^3 .

Examples of said lower alkanoyl include C_{2-6} alkanoyl
25 such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl and the like.

With respect to CR represented by the above-described X,
the "acyl group which may be substituted" represented by R
may be exemplified by the same one as the "acyl group which
may be substituted" as the substituent which may be carried
5 by the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring
which may be substituted" represented by R^1 , and among them,
preferred are C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl which may be halogenated or
hydroxylated, formyl, C_{2-5} alkanoyl which may be halogenated
or hydroxylated, and the like.

10 Among them, for R, lower C_{1-6} alkyl group which may be
substituted is preferred, and in particular, methyl group
which may be substituted is preferred.

The 5- or 6-membered alicyclic heterocycle which is
formed by bonding of X and R^4 , may be exemplified by
15 pyrrolidine, oxazolidine, thiazolidine, imidazolidine,
piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, piperazine or the
like. These may be substituted at any arbitrary positions
on the ring, and examples of the substituent include those
described as the substituents of the "5- or 6-membered ring"
20 with respect to the "5- or 6-membered ring which may be
substituted" represented by R^1 .

In the above formula (I), the "5- or 6-membered
aromatic ring which may be substituted" represented by Z^1
may be exemplified by 6-membered aromatic hydrocarbon such
25 as benzene; 5- to 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing

1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, etc.; fused aromatic heterocycle such as benzofuran, indole, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, indazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, phthalazine, quinazoline, cinnoline, imidazopyridine, etc.; or the like. Among them, preferred are benzene, furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyridazine, pyrimidine, benzimidazole and the like, and particularly preferably used are benzene, pyridine, pyridazine and benzimidazole (preferably benzene).

The "5- or 6-membered aromatic ring which may be substituted" represented by Z^1 may have the same substituent as the "substituent" which may be carried by the "5- or 6-membered ring" of the "5- or 6-membered ring which may be substituted" represented by R^1 , and among the substituents, a halogen atom (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, etc.), a C_{1-4} alkyl group which may be substituted with halogen atom(s) (for example, methyl, ethyl, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroethyl, etc.), a C_{1-4} alkoxy group which may be substituted with halogen atom(s) (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.) and the like are preferred. However, it is preferred

that there is no other substituent than X^2 and Z^2 , and it is preferred that when Z^1 is a 6-membered ring (preferably benzene), the position of substitution of Z^2 is para to X^2 . Further, for the substituent of Z^1 , benzene which may be substituted with 1) a halogen atom, 2) a C_{1-4} alkyl group which may be substituted with halogen atom(s), or 3) a C_{1-4} alkoxy group which may be substituted with halogen atom(s) is preferred, and in particular, benzene which may be substituted with methyl or trifluoromethyl is preferred.

10 In the above formula (I), with respect to the formula - $Z^{2a}-W^1-Z^{2b}$ - and $-Z^{2a}-W^2-Z^{2b}$ - represented by Z^2 , the substituent (R^a) of the "imino group which may be substituted" represented by each of Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} may be exemplified by hydrogen atom, lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl which may be substituted
15 [for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, hydroxy- C_{1-6} alkyl (for example, hydroxyethyl, hydroxypropyl, hydroxybutyl, etc.), halogenated C_{1-6} alkyl (for example, trifluoromethyl, trifluoroethyl, etc.), cyanated C_{1-6} alkyl (for example,
20 cyanoethyl, cyanopropyl, etc.), carboxyl- C_{1-6} alkyl which may be esterified or amidated, etc.], formyl, lower (C_{2-5}) alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, etc.), lower (C_{1-5}) alkylsulfonyl (methylsulfonyl, ethylsulfonyl,
25 etc.), or the like.

The alkylene chain of the "alkylene group which may be substituted" represented by W^1 and W^2 may be exemplified by the alkylene chain represented by $-(CH_2)_{k_1}-$ (wherein k_1 is an integer of 1 to 4) or the like. The alkenylene group of the

5 "alkenylene group which may be substituted" represented by W^1 may be exemplified by the alkenylene chain represented by $-(CH_2)_{k_2}-(CH=CH)-(CH_2)_{k_3}-$ (wherein k_2 and k_3 are identical or different, and represent 0, 1 or 2, respectively, provided that the sum of k_2 and k_3 is 2 or less) or the like. The

10 alkylene group and alkenylene group represented by said W^1 and W^2 may be substituted at any arbitrary position (preferably on a carbon atom), and such substituent may be any substituent capable of bonding to the alkylene chain or alkenylene chain which constitutes the straight chain moiety.

15 Examples thereof include lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl (for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, etc.), lower (C_{3-7}) cycloalkyl (for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc.), formyl, lower

20 (C_{2-7}) alkanoyl, (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, etc.), phosphono which may be esterified, carboxyl which may be esterified or amidated, hydroxy group, oxo, hydroxyimino group, lower (C_{1-6}) alkoxyimino group which may be substituted, and the like, and preferably lower alkyl having

25 1 to 6 carbon atoms (preferably, C_{1-3} alkyl), hydroxy group,

oxo, hydroxyimino group, lower (C_{1-6}) alkoxyimino group
(which may be substituted with a polar group such as hydroxy
group, cyano group, carboxyl group which may be esterified
or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy carbonyl,
5 carbamoyl, mono- C_{1-4} alkylcarbamoyl, di- C_{1-4} alkylcarbamoyl,
etc.), etc.) or the like.

The phosphono group which may be esterified may be
exemplified by a group represented by $P(O)(OR^{12})(OR^{13})$,
wherein R^{12} and R^{13} are each hydrogen, an alkyl group having
10 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 7
carbon atoms, or R^{12} and R^{10} may be bonded to each other to
form a 5- to 7-membered ring.

In the above-described formula, the alkyl group having
1 to 6 carbon atoms represented by R^{12} and R^{13} may be
15 exemplified by methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl,
isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl,
neopentyl, hexyl or the like, and the cycloalkyl having 3 to
7 carbon atoms may be exemplified by cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl,
cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or the like. Preferred
20 is linear lower alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and more
preferred is lower alkyl having 1 to 3 carbon atoms. R^{12} and
 R^{13} may be identical with or different from each other, and
preferably identical. When R^{12} and R^{13} are bonded to each
other to form a 5- to 7-membered ring, R^{12} and R^{13} are bonded
25 to each other to form a linear C_{2-4} alkylene side chain

represented by $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-(CH_2)_3-$ or $-(CH_2)_4-$. This side chain may be substituted, and examples of such substituent include hydroxy group, halogen and the like.

The ester product of the above-described carboxyl group which may be esterified may be exemplified by a product resulting from bonding between a carboxyl group and an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl group having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, for example, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, sec-butoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl, cyclopentyloxycarbonyl, cyclohexyloxycarbonyl or the like.

The amide product of the above-described carboxyl group which may be amidated may be exemplified by a product resulting from bonding between a carboxyl group and an alkylamino group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylamino group having 3 to 7 carbon atoms or a 5- to 8-membered cyclic amine (for example, pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, etc.), for example, carbamoyl, mono- C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl, di- C_{1-6} alkylcarbamoyl, cyclopentylaminocarbonyl, cyclohexylaminocarbonyl, pyrrolidinocarbonyl, piperidinocarbonyl, morpholinocarbonyl, thiomorpholinocarbonyl or the like.

For Z^2 , preferably, one of Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} is O, $S(O)_m$ (wherein m is an integer of 0, 1 or 2), or $-N(R^a)-$ (wherein

R^a is a hydrogen atom or a lower C_{1-4} alkyl group which may be substituted), the other being a bond, and W is $-(CH_2)_p-$ (wherein p is an integer of 1 to 3), or Z^2 is a divalent group of the formula $-CH(OH)-$. More preferably, one of Z^{2a} and Z^{2b} is O or $S(O)_m$ (wherein m is an integer of 0, 1 or 2), the other being a bond, and W is $-(CH_2)_p-$ (wherein p is an integer of 1 to 3), or Z^2 is a divalent group of the formula $-CH(OH)-$. Even more preferably, Z^2 is $-CH_2-$, $-CH(OH)-$, $-S(O)_m-CH_2-$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2), with $-S(O)_m-CH_2-$ (wherein m is 0, 1 or 2) being particularly preferred. In particular, when Z^{2a} is bonded to Z^1 , Z^2 is preferably $-SOCH_2-$.

Z^{2a} represents a bond, S , SO or SO_2 , and among them, SO is preferred. In this case, the configuration of SO is preferably (S) .

The bonding position of Z^2 with respect to Z^1 is such that when Z^1 is a benzene ring for example, any position may be selected, but the para position is preferred.

In the above formula (I), the "amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" represented by R^2 may be exemplified by an amino group which may have 1 or 2 substituents, an amino group which has three substituents, in which the nitrogen atom is converted to a quaternary ammonium, or the like. When the amino group has two or more substituents on its nitrogen atom, the substituents may be

identical or different; and when the nitrogen atom has 3 substituents, the amino group may be of any type among the following formulas, $-N^+R^pR^pR^p$, $-N^+R^pR^pR^q$, and $-N^+R^pR^qR^r$, wherein R^p , R^q , and R^r are different from each other, each being

5 hydrogen or a substituent. Examples of the counter anion of the amino group, in which the nitrogen atom is converted to a quaternary ammonium include, in addition to anions of halogen (for example, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , etc.), anions derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic
10 acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc.; anions derived from organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-
15 toluenesulfonic acid, etc.; and anions derived from acidic amino acids such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid, etc., and among them, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- and the like are preferred.

Examples of the substituent of said amino group include:

20 (1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like); and

25 (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example,

C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyanooctyl, etc., or the like);

(2-1) the cycloalkyl may contain one heteroatom selected from sulfur, oxygen and nitrogen atoms, forming
5 oxirane, thiolane, aziridine, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, pyrrolidine, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, tetrahydrothiopyran 1-oxide, piperidine, etc. (preferably, a 6-membered ring such as tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, piperidine, etc.), and the bond with
10 the amino group is preferably present at the 3- or 4-position (preferably, at the 4-position);

(2-2) also, the cycloalkyl may be fused to a benzene ring, forming indane (for example, indan-1-yl, indan-2-yl, etc.), tetrahydronaphthalene (for example,
15 tetrahydronaphthalen-5-yl, tetrahydronaphthalen-6-yl, etc.), or the like (preferably, indane, etc.);

(2-3) further, the cycloalkyl may be bridged via a straight atomic chain having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, forming a bridged cyclic hydrocarbon residue such as
20 bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, bicyclo[2.2.2]octyl, bicyclo[3.2.1]octyl, bicyclo[3.2.2]nonyl, etc. (preferably, cyclohexyl bridged via a straight atomic chain having 1 to 2 carbon atoms, and more preferably, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, etc.);

25 (3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example,

alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

(4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

(5) aralkyl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl (for example, benzyl, phenethyl, etc.), or the like);

(6) formyl, or acyl which may be substituted (for example, alkanoyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, etc.), alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), alkoxycarbonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, etc.), aralkyloxycarbonyl having 7 to 10 carbon atoms (for example, benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.), or the like);

(7) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.);

(8) heterocyclic group which may be substituted (for example, a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen,

sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, etc., or from
5 a fused heterocyclic aromatic group such as benzofuran, indole, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, indazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, phthalazine, quinazoline, cinnoline, imidazopyridine, etc.; a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- or
10 6-membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, dithiolane, oxathiolane, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine,
15 pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, oxazine, oxadiazine, thiazine, thiadiazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyran, tetrahydropyran, etc.; or the like; and preferably, a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- or 6-
20 membered non-aromatic heterocycle; more preferably, a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- or 6-
membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing one heteroatom, such as tetrahydrofuran, piperidine, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, etc.); and the like. The substituents on the amino group may be bonded to each other to form 5- to
25 7-membered cycloamino such as piperidine, piperazine,

morpholine, thiomorpholine, etc.

Examples of the substituent which may be carried by the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) aralkyl which may be substituted, (6) acyl which may be substituted, (7) aryl which may be substituted, and (8) heterocyclic group which may be substituted, include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.); lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be halogenated; lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be substituted with a polar group such as a hydroxy group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated, etc. (for example, hydroxy- C_{1-4} alkyl, cyano- C_{1-4} alkyl, carboxy- C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy carbonyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, carbamoyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, mono- C_{1-4} alkyl carbamoyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, di- C_{1-4} alkyl carbamoyl, di- C_{1-4} alkyl carbamoyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, pyrrolidinocarbonyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, piperidinocarbonyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, morpholinocarbonyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, thiomorpholinocarbonyl- C_{1-4} alkyl, etc.); C_{1-4} alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.); C_{1-4} alkylene dioxy (for example, -O-CH₂-O-, -O-CH₂-CH₂-O-, etc.); formyl; C_{2-4} alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.); C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.); phenyl-lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl; C_{3-7} cycloalkyl; cyano; nitro; hydroxy

group; thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.); amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- or 6-membered cycloamino such as

5 tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.); carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.); lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxycarbonyl; lower
10 (C₇₋₁₀) aralkyloxy-carbonyl; oxo group (preferably, halogen, lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be halogenated, lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy which may be halogenated, phenyl-lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, cyano, hydroxy group, etc); and the like. The number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

15 In the above formula (I), the "amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" represented by R² is preferably an amino group which may have 1 to 3 substituents selected from:

20 (1) linear or branched lower (C₁₋₆) alkyl which may be substituted with one to three of halogen, cyano, hydroxy group or C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl;

(2) C₅₋₈ cycloalkyl which may be substituted with one to three of halogen, lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be halogenated,
25 or phenyl-lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl, which may contain one

heteroatom selected from sulfur, oxygen and nitrogen atoms, which may be fused to a benzene ring, and which may be bridged via a straight atomic chain having 1 or 2 carbon atoms (for example, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiapyranyl, piperidinyl, indanyl, tetrahydronaphthalenyl, bicyclo[2.2.1]heptyl, etc., each of which may be substituted);

(3) phenyl-lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may have one to three of halogen, lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be halogenated, or lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy which may be halogenated;

(4) phenyl which may have one to three of halogen, lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be halogenated, or lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy which may be halogenated; and

(5) 5- to 6-membered aromatic heterocyclic group which may have one to three of halogen, lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be halogenated, lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy groups which may be halogenated, lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy-lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy which may be halogenated, phenyl-lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl, cyano or hydroxy group (for example, a group formed by eliminating one hydrogen atom from furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, etc.).

In the above formula (I), the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group" of the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted, which may contain a sulfur

atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" represented by R^2 , may be exemplified by 5- to 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as pyrrole, imidazole, pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, etc.; fused aromatic heterocycle such as benzofuran, indole, benzothiophene, benzoxazole, benzothiazole, indazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, phthalazine, quinazoline, cinnoline, imidazopyridine, etc.; 5- to 8-membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing a nitrogen atom and additionally 1 to 3 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, oxazine, oxadiazine, thiazine, thiadiazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, azacycloheptane, azacyclooctane (azocane), etc.; or the like, and these nitrogen-containing heterocycles may be bridged via a straight atomic chain having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, forming a bridged-ring nitrogen-containing heterocycle such as azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane, azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (quinuclidine), etc. (preferably,

piperidine bridged via a straight atomic chain having 1 or 2 carbon atoms, etc.).

Among specific examples of the above-described nitrogen-containing heterocycle, preferred are pyridine, pyridazine, pyrazole, imidazole, triazole, tetrazole, imidazopyridine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine and azabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (preferably, pyridine, imidazole, triazole, imidazopyridine, pyrrolidine, piperidine and morpholine).

10 The nitrogen atom of the "nitrogen-containing heterocycle" may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or may be oxidized. When the nitrogen atom of the "nitrogen-containing heterocycle" is converted to a quaternary ammonium, the counter anion of the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group in which the nitrogen atom is converted to a quaternary ammonium" may be exemplified by, in addition to anions of halogen (for example, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , etc.), anions derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc.;

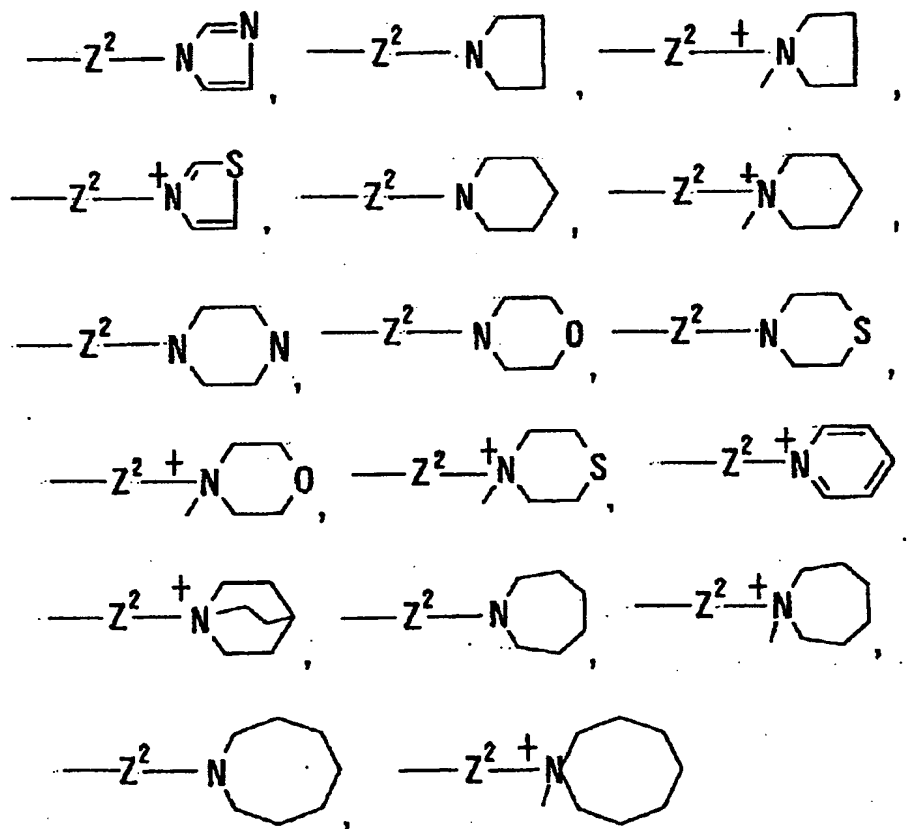
15 anions derived from organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, etc.; anions derived from acidic amino

20 acids such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid, etc.; or the

25

like, and among them, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- and the like are preferred.

The "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group" may be bonded to a divalent group represented by Z^2 via a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, and may be bonded to a ring-constituting carbon atom as in 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 2-piperidiny, etc., or to a ring-constituting nitrogen atom as in the following:



The substituent which may be carried by the "nitrogen-containing heterocycle" may be exemplified by halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), lower

(C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be substituted, lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy which may be substituted, phenyl which may be substituted, mono- or diphenyl-lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be substituted, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl which may be substituted, cyano, nitro, 5 hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, 10 thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy-carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy-carbonyl, formyl, lower (C₂₋₄) alkanoyl, lower (C₁₋₄) alkylsulfonyl, 15 heterocyclic group which may be substituted (for example, a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- to 6-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, 20 pyrazole, thiazole, oxazole, isothiazole, isoxazole, tetrazole, pyridine, pyrazine, pyrimidine, pyridazine, triazole, oxadiazole, thiadiazole, etc., or from a fused aromatic heterocyclic group containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen 25 atoms, such as benzofuran, indole, benzothiophene,

benzoxazole, benzothiazole, indazole, benzimidazole, quinoline, isoquinoline, quinoxaline, phthalazine, quinazoline, cinnoline, imidazopyridine, etc.; a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- to 6-membered non-aromatic heterocycle containing 1 to 4 heteroatoms of one or two kinds selected from nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen atoms, such as tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydrothiophene, dithiolane, oxathiolane, pyrrolidine, pyrroline, imidazolidine, imidazoline, pyrazolidine, pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, oxazine, oxadiazine, thiazine, thiadiazine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyran, tetrahydropyran, tetrahydrothiopyran, etc.), or the like, and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3. The nitrogen atom in the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic ring may be oxidized.

Examples of the substituent which may be carried respectively by the "lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be substituted", the "lower (C_{1-4}) alkoxy which may be substituted", the "phenyl which may be substituted", the "mono- or diphenyl-lower (C_{1-4}) alkyl which may be substituted", the " C_{3-7} cycloalkyl which may be substituted", and the "heterocyclic group which may be substituted", all of which are the substituents that may be carried by the "nitrogen-containing heterocycle", include halogen atom (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.); lower

(C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be halogenated; lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be substituted by a polar group such as a hydroxy group, a cyano group, a carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated, etc. (for example, hydroxy-C₁₋₄ alkyl, cyano-C₁₋₄ alkyl, carboxy-C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy-carbonyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, carbamoyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, pyrrolidinocarbonyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, piperidinocarbonyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, morpholinocarbonyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, thiomorpholinocarbonyl-C₁₋₄ alkyl, etc.); lower (C₃₋₁₀) cycloalkyl; lower (C₃₋₁₀) cycloalkenyl; C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.); formyl; C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.); C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.); C₁₋₃ alkylenedioxy (for example, methylenedioxy, ethylenedioxy, etc.); cyano; nitro; hydroxy group; thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.); amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.); carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy-carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.); lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy-carbonyl; and the like, and the

number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

In the above formula (I), the substituent which may be carried by the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group" of the "nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" is preferably (1) halogen, (2) cyano, (3) hydroxy group, (4) carboxyl group, (5) carbamoyl, (6) lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy, (7) lower (C₁₋₄) alkylcarbamoyl, or 5- or 6-membered cycloamino (piperidino, morpholino, etc.)-carbonyl, (8) lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be substituted with halogen, hydroxy group, cyano group, lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy, or carboxyl which may be esterified or amidated, (9) lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy which may be substituted with halogen, hydroxy group or lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy, (10) phenyl which may be substituted with halogen, lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl, hydroxy group, lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy or C₁₋₃ alkylendioxy, (11) mono- or diphenyl-lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl which may be substituted with halogen, lower (C₁₋₄) alkyl, hydroxy group, lower (C₁₋₄) alkoxy or C₁₋₃ alkylendioxy, or (12) a group formed by eliminating a hydrogen atom from a 5- or 6-membered aromatic heterocycle such as furan, thiophene, pyrrole, pyridine, etc., or the like.

In the above formula (I), with respect to the group

represented by formula (a) represented by R^2 , the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" represented by R^9 and R^{10} may be exemplified by:

(1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

(3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

(4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

(5) alkynyl which may be substituted (for example, alkynyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as ethynyl, 1-propynyl, 2-propynyl, 1-butylnyl, 2-pentylnyl, 3-hexynyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkynyl, or the like);

(6) aralkyl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl (for example, benzyl, phenethyl, etc.) or

the like);

(7) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); or the like. Examples of the substituents which may be carried by the above-described (1) alkyl which
5 may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) alkynyl which may be substituted, (6) aralkyl which may be substituted, and (7) aryl which may be substituted, include halogen (for example, fluorine,
10 chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino such as
15 tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be
20 halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example,
25 methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and

the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The "hydroxy group which may be substituted" represented by R^9 and R^{10} may be exemplified by a hydroxy group which may have:

- 5 (1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like);
- 10 (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

 (3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example, alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl,
15 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

 (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-
cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-
20 cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

 (5) aralkyl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl- C_{1-4} alkyl (for example, benzyl, phenethyl, etc.), or the like);

 (6) formyl, or acyl which may be substituted (for
25 example, alkanoyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms (for example,

acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, etc.), alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), or the like);

(7) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); or the like.

Examples of the substituent which may be carried by the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) aralkyl which may be substituted, (6) acyl which may be substituted, and (7) aryl which may be substituted, include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc., or the like), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkyl carbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example,

acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like; and the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

Further, in the above-described formula, R⁹ and R¹⁰ may
5 be bonded to each other to form a cyclic group (preferably, 5- to 7-membered ring) together with the adjacent phosphorus atom. Such cyclic group may be substituted, and examples of the substituents include halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy
10 group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C₁₋₄ alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, di-C₁₋₄ alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine, morpholine,
15 thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc., or the like), carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl, 20 methyl, ethyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated (for example, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like; and
25 the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

In the above formula (I), the counter anion for the case where the phosphorus atom forms a phosphonium salt, may be exemplified by, in addition to anions of halogen (for example, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , etc.), anions derived from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc.; anions derived from organic acids such as formic acid, acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, etc.; and anions derived from acidic amino acids such as aspartic acid, glutamic acid, etc., and among them, Cl^- , Br^- , I^- and the like are preferred.

The amino group which may be substituted represented by R^9 and R^{10} may be exemplified by an amino group which may have one or two of:

(1) alkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{1-10} alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl, or the like);

(2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted (for example, C_{3-7} cycloalkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, etc., or the like);

(3) alkenyl which may be substituted (for example,

alkenyl having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, such as allyl, crotyl, 2-pentenyl, 3-hexenyl, etc., and preferably lower (C_{2-6}) alkenyl, or the like);

(4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted (for example, 5 cycloalkenyl having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, such as 2-cyclopentenyl, 2-cyclohexenyl, 2-cyclopentenylmethyl, 2-cyclohexenylmethyl, etc., or the like);

(5) formyl, or acyl which may be substituted (for example, alkanoyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, 10 acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, etc.), alkylsulfonyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (for example, methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), or the like);

(6) aryl which may be substituted (for example, phenyl, naphthyl, etc.); or the like.

15 Examples of the substituent of the above-described (1) alkyl which may be substituted, (2) cycloalkyl which may be substituted, (3) alkenyl which may be substituted, (4) cycloalkenyl which may be substituted, (5) acyl which may be substituted, and (6) aryl which may be substituted, include 20 halogen (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), nitro, cyano, hydroxy group, thiol group which may be substituted (for example, thiol, C_{1-4} alkylthio, etc.), amino group which may be substituted (for example, amino, mono- C_{1-4} alkylamino, di- C_{1-4} alkylamino, 5- to 6-membered cycloamino 25 such as tetrahydropyrrole, piperazine, piperidine,

morpholine, thiomorpholine, pyrrole, imidazole, etc.),
carboxyl group which may be esterified or amidated (for
example, carboxyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy carbonyl, carbamoyl, mono-C₁₋₄
alkylcarbamoyl, di-C₁₋₄ alkylcarbamoyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkyl
5 which may be halogenated (for example, trifluoromethyl,
methyl, ethyl, etc.); C₁₋₄ alkoxy which may be halogenated
(for example, methoxy, ethoxy, trifluoromethoxy,
trifluoroethoxy, etc.), formyl, C₂₋₄ alkanoyl (for example,
acetyl, propionyl, etc.), C₁₋₄ alkylsulfonyl (for example,
10 methanesulfonyl, ethanesulfonyl, etc.), and the like, and
the number of the substituents is preferably 1 to 3.

The substituent of the "amidino group which may be
substituted" and the "guanidino group which may be
substituted" represented by R², may be exemplified by the
15 same one as the substituent of the above-described "amino
which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be
converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" represented
by R².

R² is preferably (1) an amino group which may be
20 substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to
a quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (2) a nitrogen-containing
heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain
a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting
atom, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a
25 quaternary ammonium or an oxide, (3) an amidino group which

may be substituted, or (4) a guanidino group which may be substituted. R^2 is more preferably an amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium; a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom, which may be converted to an oxide; or the like. In particular, it is preferably an amino group which may be substituted; a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted and may contain a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom as the ring-constituting atom; or the like.

R^2 is more preferably a group represented by the formula $-NRR''$ or $-N^+RR'R''$, wherein R, R' and R'' are each an aliphatic hydrocarbon group (linear aliphatic hydrocarbon group and cyclic aliphatic hydrocarbon group) which may be substituted, or an alicyclic (non-aromatic) heterocyclic group which may be substituted, or a nitrogen-containing aromatic heterocyclic group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to an oxide.

In the above formulas, the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" and the "alicyclic heterocyclic group which may be substituted" represented by R, R' and R'' may be exemplified by the same one as the "aliphatic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted (for example, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkenyl, etc., each of

which may be substituted)" and the "alicyclic heterocyclic group which may be substituted (for example, 5- or 6-membered non-aromatic heterocycle which may be substituted, etc.)" that are exemplified as the substituent which may be
5 carried by the "amino which may be substituted" represented by substituent R^2 .

Among them, R and R' are each preferably a linear hydrocarbon group which may be substituted (for example, alkyl, alkenyl, etc., each of which may be substituted),
10 more preferably a C_{1-6} alkyl group which may be substituted, and particularly preferably a methyl group which may be substituted.

R" is preferably an alicyclic hydrocarbon group which may be substituted (preferably, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group which
15 may be substituted; more preferably, cyclohexyl which may be substituted) or an alicyclic heterocyclic group which may be substituted (preferably, a saturated alicyclic heterocyclic group which may be substituted (preferably, a 6-membered cyclic group); more preferably, tetrahydropyranyl which may
20 be substituted, tetrahydrothiopyranyl which may be substituted, or piperidyl which may be substituted; particularly preferably, tetrahydropyranyl which may be substituted).

Furthermore, as the "nitrogen-containing aromatic
25 heterocyclic group" of the "nitrogen-containing aromatic

heterocyclic group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to an oxide" represented by R^2 , pyridine, imidazole, triazole and imidazopyridine are exemplified as preferred, and among these, imidazole and
5 triazole are particularly preferred.

The "amino group which may be substituted, in which the nitrogen atom may be converted to a quaternary ammonium or an oxide" represented by $R^{2'}$ and $R^{2''}$ or the like may be exemplified respectively by the same one as the group
10 corresponding to the above-described R^2 .

The compound represented by formula (I) is preferably the compound of the following:

(Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-
15 3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4-(3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-
20 biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-
25 butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carbamoylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-

3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide and diastereomers thereof,

(Ss)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (Ss)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide and diastereomers thereof,

(S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]but-2-enamide, (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide, (S)-(2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide and the like.

The salt of the compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention is preferably a pharmaceutically acceptable salt and may be exemplified by salts with inorganic bases, salts with organic bases, salts with inorganic acids, salts with organic acids, salts with basic or acidic amino acids, or the like. Preferred examples of the salt with inorganic base include alkali metal salts such as sodium salt, potassium salt, etc.; alkaline earth metal salts such as calcium salt, magnesium salt, etc.; aluminum salt, ammonium salt and the like. Preferred examples of the salt with organic base include salts with trimethylamine, triethylamine, pyridine, picoline, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, N,N'-dibenzylethylenediamine and the like. Preferred examples of the salt with inorganic acid include salts with hydrochloric

acid, hydrobromic acid, nitric acid, sulfuric acid,
phosphoric acid and the like. Preferred examples of the
salt with organic acid include salts with formic acid,
acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid,
5 tartaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, succinic acid,
malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-
toluenesulfonic acid and the like. Preferred examples of
the salt with basic amino acid include salts with arginine,
lysine, ornithine and the like. Preferred examples of the
10 salt with acidic amino acid include salts with aspartic acid,
glutamic acid and the like. The compound represented by
formula (I) of the present invention may be either hydrate
or anhydrate. When the compound represented by formula (I)
of the present invention exists as configurational isomers,
15 diastereomers, conformers or the like, each form can be
isolated by the separation and purification means that are
known per se in the art, if desired. Further, when the
compound represented by formula (I) is a racemate, the (S)
and (R) isomers may be separated by general means for
20 optical resolution, and each of the optical isomers as well
as the racemates is included in the scope of the present
invention.

The prodrug of the compound represented by formula (I)
used in the invention or a salt thereof [hereinafter, may be
25 sometimes referred to as Compound (I)] refers to a compound

which is converted to Compound (I) by an in vivo reaction caused by an enzyme, gastric acid or the like under physiological conditions, that is, a compound which is converted to Compound (I) upon occurrence of enzymatic
5 oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis or the like, or a compound which is converted to Compound (I) upon occurrence of hydrolysis or the like by gastric acid or the like. The prodrug of Compound (I) may be exemplified by compounds resulting from acylation, alkylation or phosphorylation of
10 the amino group of Compound (I) (for example, the compounds in which the amino group of Compound (I) is in the form of eicosanoyl, alanyl, pentylaminocarbonyl, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methoxycarbonyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidylmethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl, tert-butyl or the
15 like); compounds resulting from acylation, alkylation, phosphorylation or boration of the hydroxy group of Compound (I) (for example, the compounds in which the hydroxy group of Compound (I) is in the form of acetyl, palmitoyl, propanoyl, pivaloyl, succinyl, fumaryl, alanyl,
20 dimethylaminomethylcarbonyl or the like); compounds resulting from esterification or amidation of the carboxyl group of Compound (I) (for example, the compounds in which the carboxyl group of Compound (I) is in the form of ethyl ester, phenyl ester, carboxymethyl ester,
25 dimethylaminomethyl ester, pivaloyloxymethyl ester,

ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl ester, phthalidyl ester, (5-methyl-2-oxo-1,3-dioxolen-4-yl)methyl ester, cyclohexyloxycarbonylethyl ester, methylamide or the like); or the like. These compounds can be prepared from Compound (I) by methods known per se in the art.

Furthermore, the prodrug of Compound (I) may be also a compound which is converted to Compound (I) under physiological conditions, as described in "Development of Pharmaceutical Products", Vol.7, Design of Molecules, Hirokawa Publisher, pp.163-198 (1990).

Also, Compound (I) may be labeled with isotopes (for example, ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{35}S , ^{125}I , etc.).

Hereinafter, a process for producing the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof will be explained.

The compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof can be produced by those processes known per se. For example, it can be produced by the following processes. In addition, the compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof can be produced by the process described in JP-A No. 8-73476 or a similar method thereto.

The compounds which will be used in each of the following processes may form salts similar to the salt of Compound (I), as far as the salts do not interfere with reactions.

Further, in the following reactions, when the starting compounds have amino, carboxyl or hydroxy groups as substituents, these groups may be protected by protective groups which are commonly used in peptide chemistry, and if
5 necessary, the protective groups may be removed after the reactions to obtain desired compounds.

Examples of the protective group to be used for an amino group include C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl which may be substituted (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc), formyl,
10 phenylcarbonyl, C₁₋₆ alkyloxycarbonyl (for example, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, t-butoxycarbonyl, etc.), phenyloxycarbonyl (for example, benzoxy carbonyl, etc.), C₇₋₁₀ aralkyloxycarbonyl (for example, benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.), trityl, phthaloyl and the like. Examples of the substituent
15 of the above protective groups include halogen atom (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, etc.), nitro group and the like, and the number of the substituents is about 1 to 3.

20 Examples of the protective group to be used for a carboxyl group include C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted (for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, etc.), phenyl, trityl, silyl and the like. Examples of these substituents include halogen atom (for example
25 fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), C₁₋₆

alkylcarbonyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, etc.), formyl, nitro and the like, and the number of the substituents is about 1 to 3.

Examples of the protective group to be used for a hydroxy group include C₁₋₆ alkyl which may be substituted (for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, tert-butyl, etc.), phenyl, C₇₋₁₀ aralkyl (for example, benzyl, etc.), C₁₋₆ alkylcarbonyl (for example, acetyl, propionyl, etc.), formyl, phenyloxycarbonyl, C₇₋₁₀ aralkyloxycarbonyl (for example, benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.), pyranyl, furanyl, silyl and the like. The substituents of these protective groups include halogen atom (for example, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), C₁₋₆ alkyl, phenyl, C₇₋₁₀ aralkyl, nitro and the like, and the number of the substituents is about 1 to 4.

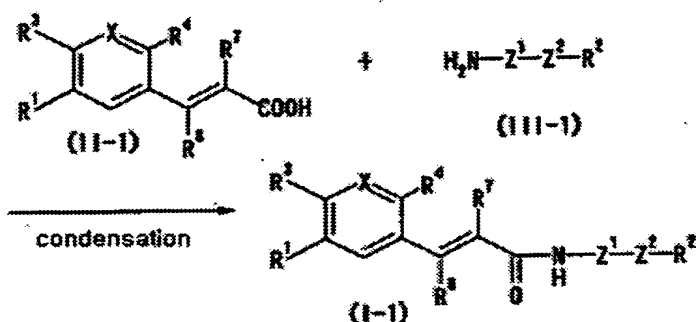
Introduction and removal of protective groups are carried out according to those methods known per se or similar methods thereto [for example, the method described in "Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry", (J.F.W. McOmie et al., Plenum Press)], and removal is carried out by, for example, the methods of treating with an acid, a base, a reducing agent, ultraviolet light, hydrazone, phenylhydrazine, sodium N-methyldithiocarbamate, tetrabutylammonium fluoride, palladium acetate or the like.

In the following description, the compounds represented

by formulas (I), (Ia), (Ib), (II) and (III) including their salts may be also simply referred to as Compound (I), Compound (Ia), Compound (Ib), Compound (II) and Compound (III).

5 [Process A]

Compound (I) can be prepared by reacting Compound (II) with Compound (III) according to the following reaction:



wherein each symbol has the same meaning as defined above.

10 In this reaction, a carboxylic acid derivative (II) is reacted with an amine derivative (III) to prepare Compound (I).

The condensation reaction of Compound (II) and Compound (III) may be conducted by a conventional means for peptide synthesis. The means for peptide synthesis may be carried out according to any method known in the art, for example, the methods described in M. Bodansky and M.A. Ondetti, Peptide Synthesis, Interscience, New York (1996); F.M. Finn and K. Hofmann, The Proteins, Vol.2; H. Nenrath and R.L. Hill, Ed., Academic Press Inc., New York (1976); and Nobuo

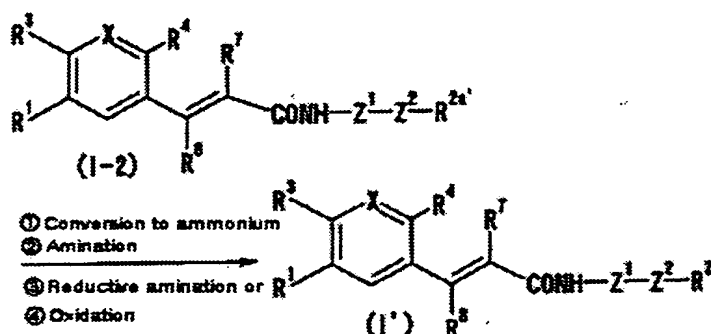
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Izumiya et al., Foundation and Experiments in Peptide Synthesis, Maruzen (1985), which include, for example, azide method, chloride method, acid anhydride method, mixed acid anhydride method, DCC method, activated ester method, method using Woodward's Reagent K, carbonyldiimidazole method, oxidation/reduction method, DCC/HONB method, as well as WSC method, diethyl cyanophosphate (DEPC) method and the like. In other words, examples of the reactive derivatives that may be used include acid halides (for example, acid chloride, acid bromide, etc.), acid azides, acid anhydrides, mixed acid anhydrides [for example, mixed acid anhydrides of mono- C_{1-6} alkylcarbonic acid (for example, mixed acid anhydrides of a free acid with monomethylcarbonic acid, monoethylcarbonic acid, monoisopropylcarbonic acid, monoisobutylcarbonic acid, mono-tert-butylcarbonic acid, monobenzylcarbonic acid, mono(p-nitrobenzyl)carbonic acid, or monoallylcarbonic acid, etc.), mixed acid anhydrides of C_{1-6} aliphatic carboxylic acid (for example, mixed acid anhydrides of a free acid with acetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, cyanoacetic acid, propionic acid, butyric acid, isobutyric acid, valeric acid, isovaleric acid, pivalic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, acetoacetic acid, etc.), mixed acid anhydrides of C_{7-12} aromatic carboxylic acid (for example, mixed acid anhydrides of a free acid with benzoic acid, p-toluic acid, p-chlorobenzoic acid, etc.),

mixed acid anhydrides of organic sulfonic acid (for example, mixed acid anhydrides of a free acid with methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, etc.) etc.], activated amides, 5 activated esters (for example, diethoxyphosphoric acid ester, diphenoxyphosphoric acid ester, p-nitrophenyl ester, 2,4-dinitrophenyl ester, etc.), activated thioesters (for example, 2-pyridylthiol ester, 2-benzothiazolylthiol ester, etc.) and the like. This condensation reaction can be 10 carried out in a solvent. Examples of the solvent include N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, pyridine, chloroform, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, acetonitrile, each of which is dehydrated or hydrated, or appropriate mixtures thereof. The reaction temperature is 15 usually about -20°C to about 50°C, and preferably about -10°C to about 30°C. The reaction time is about 1 to about 100 hours, and preferably about 2 to about 40 hours. The thus-obtained Compound (I-1) can be isolated and purified by known separation and purification means such as 20 concentration, vacuum concentration, solvent extraction, crystallization, recrystallization, resolubilization, chromatography or the like.

[Process B]



(1) When $R^{2a'}$ as represented in Compound (I-2) is, for example, a tertiary amine residue, Compound (I-2) can be reacted with an alkyl halide or an aralkyl halide to prepare a quaternized Compound (I'). Herein, examples of the halogen atom include chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc., and the alkyl halide (for example, a lower (C_{1-6}) alkyl halide, etc.), or the aralkyl halide (for example, a lower (C_{1-4}) alkylphenyl halide, etc.) is typically used in an amount of about 1 to 5 moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (I-2). The reaction may be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above.

The reaction temperature is in a range of about 10°C to about 160°C , and preferably about 20°C to about 120°C . The reaction time is about 1 to about 100 hours, and preferably about 2 to about 40 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

(2) When $R^{2a'}$ as represented in Compound (I-2) is, for example, a secondary amine residue, Compound (I-2) can be reacted with an alkyl halide or an aralkyl halide to prepare a tertiarized Compound (I'). Herein, examples of the
5 halogen atom include chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc., and the alkyl halide or aralkyl halide is typically used in an amount of about 1 to 2 moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (I-2). The reaction can be facilitated, if necessary, by addition of about 1 to about 3 moles of a base
10 such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, lithium hydride, sodium hydride, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate or the like, and by further adding sodium iodide, potassium iodide, or the like.

15 This reaction of tertiary amination can be carried out in an inert solvent such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane,
20 dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), pyridine, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about 0°C to about 180°C for about 1 to about 40 hours. Also, the reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for
25 example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

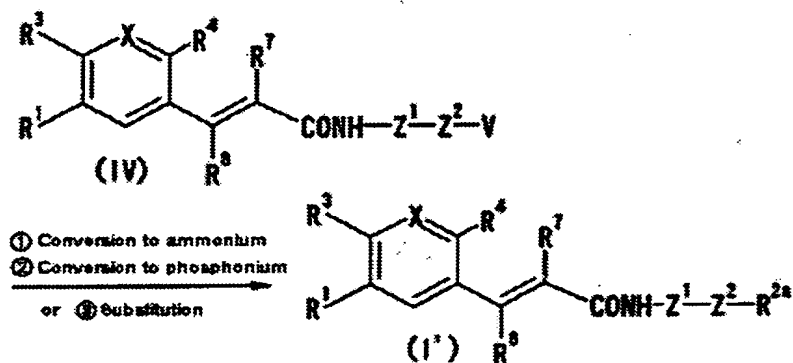
(3) When $R^{2a'}$ as represented in Compound (I-2) is, for example, a secondary amine residue, Compound (I-2) can be reacted with an aldehyde compound in the presence of a reductive amino reagent such as sodium triacetoxyborohydride, sodium cyanoborohydride, sodium borohydride or the like to prepare a tertiarized Compound (I'). The reaction conditions for this reductive amination reaction are preferably changed depending on the reagent used. For example, when sodium triacetoxyborohydride is used, the reaction is preferably conducted in an inert solvent, for example, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), diethyl ether, dioxane, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide (DMF), etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The reagent is used in an amount of about 1 to 2 molar equivalents with respect to 1 mole of Compound (I-2). The reaction is usually carried out at a temperature ranging from about 0°C to about 80°C for about 1 to about 40 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

(4) When $R^{2a'}$ as represented in Compound (I-2) is, for example, a sulfide residue or a tertiary amine residue, or when Z^2 is, for example, a sulfide residue, Compound (I-2) can be reacted with an oxidizing agent, for example, m-chloroperbenzoic acid, perbenzoic acid, p-nitroperbenzoic acid, magnesium monoperoxyphthalate, peracetic acid,

hydrogen peroxide, sodium periodate, potassium periodate, etc., to prepare a Compound (I') having a sulfinyl group, a sulfonyl group or an amine oxide group. The reaction conditions for this oxidation reaction are preferably
5 changed in accordance with the oxidizing agent used. For example, when m-chloroperbenzoic acid is used, the reaction may be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, acetone, ethyl acetate, etc., or a
10 mixture of the solvents above. The oxidizing agent is used in an amount of about 1 to 3 molar equivalents with respect to 1 mole of Compound (I-2). The reaction is usually carried out at a temperature ranging from about -78°C to about 80°C (preferably from -50 to 25°C), for about 1 to
15 about 40 hours.

Alternatively, when Z^2 as represented in Compound (I-2) is, for example, a sulfide residue, a Compound (I') having an optically active sulfinyl group can be prepared according to methods that are known per se in the art, for example,
20 the method described in Ojima, I., Ed., Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis, 2000, Wiley-VCH (New York), or a similar method thereto.

[Process C]



V of Compound (IV) represents a halogen atom (chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.) or a sulfonyloxy group (methanesulfonyloxy group, trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy group, benzenesulfonyloxy group, toluenesulfonyloxy group, etc.), and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above.

(1) Compound (IV) can be reacted with a tertiary amine to prepare a quaternized Compound (I'). This reaction can be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The tertiary amine is used in an amount of about 1 to 3 moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (IV). The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about 10°C to about 120°C for about 1 to about 40 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

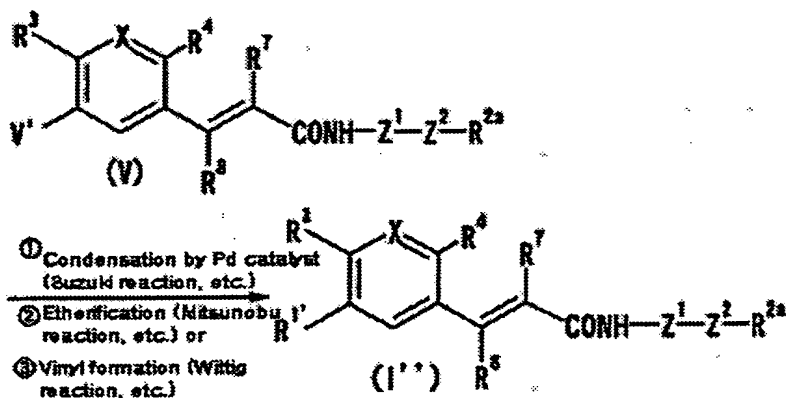
(2) Compound (IV) can be reacted with a tertiary phosphine to prepare a quaternized Compound (I'). This reaction can be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide (DMF), etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The tertiary phosphine is used in an amount of about 1 to 2 moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (IV). The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about 20°C to about 150°C for about 1 to about 50 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

(3) Compound (IV) can be reacted with a primary or a secondary amine compound or a thiol compound to prepare a Compound (I') having a secondary or tertiary amino group or a thio group. The primary or secondary amine compound or the thiol compound is usually used in an amount of about 1 to 3 moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (IV). This reaction can be facilitated, if necessary, by adding about an equivalent to three-fold moles of a base such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, lithium hydride, sodium hydride, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate or the like, and by further adding sodium iodide, potassium iodide or the like. The substitution reaction can

be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-

5 dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), pyridine, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about -10°C to about 180°C for about 1 to about 40 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas
10 atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

[Process D]



(1) Compound (V), wherein V' represents a halogen atom (bromine, iodine, etc.) or a sulfonyloxy group (trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy group, etc), and the other
15 symbols have the same meanings as described above, can be subjected to, for example, the Suzuki reaction [a cross-condensation reaction of an arylboric acid and, for example,

an aryl halide or aryloxytrifluoromethanesulfonate, catalyzed by a palladium catalyst; A. Suzuki et al., Synth. Commun., 11, 513 (1981)], to prepare a Compound (I'') in which X^1 is a bond, and $R^{1'}$ is a 5- or 6-membered aromatic group. The aryl borate can be used in an amount of about an equivalent to 1.5-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (V) to give Compound (I'').

Further, Compound (V) can be subjected to, for example, a cross-condensation reaction with an arylacetylene compound in the presence of a palladium catalyst [dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, etc.] [K.S.Y. Lau et al., J. Org. Chem., 46, 2280 (1981); J.W. Tilley, S. Zawoisky et al., J. Org. Chem., 53, 386 (1988)] to give a Compound (I'') having an acetylene bond, in which X^1 represents $-C\equiv C-$. The arylacetylene compound can be used typically in an amount of about an equivalent to two-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (V) to prepare Compound (I'').

(2) Compound (V), wherein V' represents a hydroxy group, and the other symbols have the same meanings as described above, can be subjected to, for example, the Mitsunobu reaction [an etherification reaction using, for example, triphenylphosphine and diethyl azodicarboxylate as the condensing agents; O. Mitsunobu et al., Synthesis, 1 (1981)] to prepare Compound (I'') having an ether bond. The

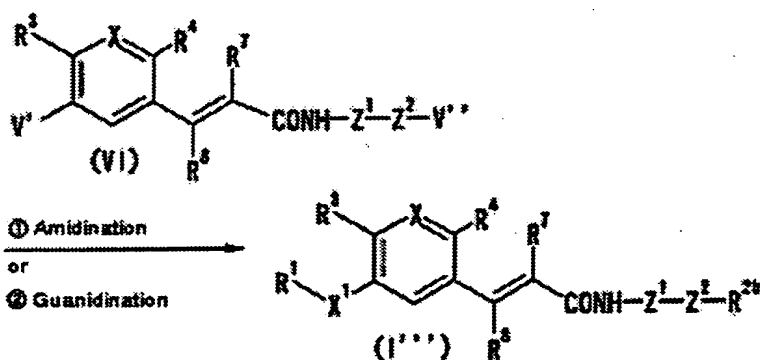
corresponding alcohol compound or phenol compound can be used in an amount of about an equivalent to three-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (V) to prepare Compound (I").

5 The Compound (I") having an ether bond can also be prepared by an etherification reaction of Compound (V) with a reactive compound such as a halide (chloride, bromide, iodide, etc.) compound, a tosylate compound, a mesylate compound, etc. The reactive compound is used typically in
10 an amount of about an equivalent to two-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (V). This reaction can be facilitated, if necessary, by adding about an equivalent to three-fold moles of a base such as triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, lithium hydride, sodium
15 hydride, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, etc., and by further adding sodium iodide, potassium iodide, etc. The reaction may be carried out in an inert solvent such as
20 tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), pyridine, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from
25 about -10°C to 180°C for about 1 to about 40 hours. The

reaction is preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

(3) Compound (V), wherein V' represents a carbonyl group which may be substituted, a phosphonium salt or a phosphonic acid ester residue, and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above, can be subjected to, for example, the Wittig reaction [A. Maercker, Org. React., 14, 270 (1965)] or the Wittig-Horner-Emmons reaction [J. Boutagy and R. Thomas, Chem. Rev., 74, 87 (1974)] to prepare a Compound (I'') having a vinyl bond. The corresponding carbonyl compound, phosphonium salt or phosphonic acid ester compound is used in an amount of about an equivalent to 1.5-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (V).

[Process E]



(1) First, Compound (VI), wherein V'' represents a cyano group, and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above, is reacted with a lower alcohol such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, etc. in the presence of an acid

such as hydrochloric acid to give an imidate compound. This reaction is typically carried out using an excess of said alcohol, at a temperature ranging from about -10°C to 50°C for about 1 hour to about 40 hours. The reaction can be
5 conducted in an inert solvent such as diethyl ether, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above.

Subsequently, the resulting imidate compound can be
10 subjected to a substitution reaction with a primary or secondary amine compound to prepare an amidine compound [I''']. The primary or secondary amine compound is used typically in an amount of about 1 to 5 moles with respect to 1 mole of the imidate compound. The reaction can be
15 facilitated, if necessary, by adding about an equivalent to three-fold moles of a demineralizing agent such as triethylamine, pyridine, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc. This substitution
20 reaction may be conducted in an inert solvent, for example, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide
25 (DMSO), pyridine, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above.

The reaction is carried out at a temperature ranging from about 0°C to 150°C for about 1 to about 50 hours. The reaction is also preferably conducted under an inert gas (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.) atmosphere.

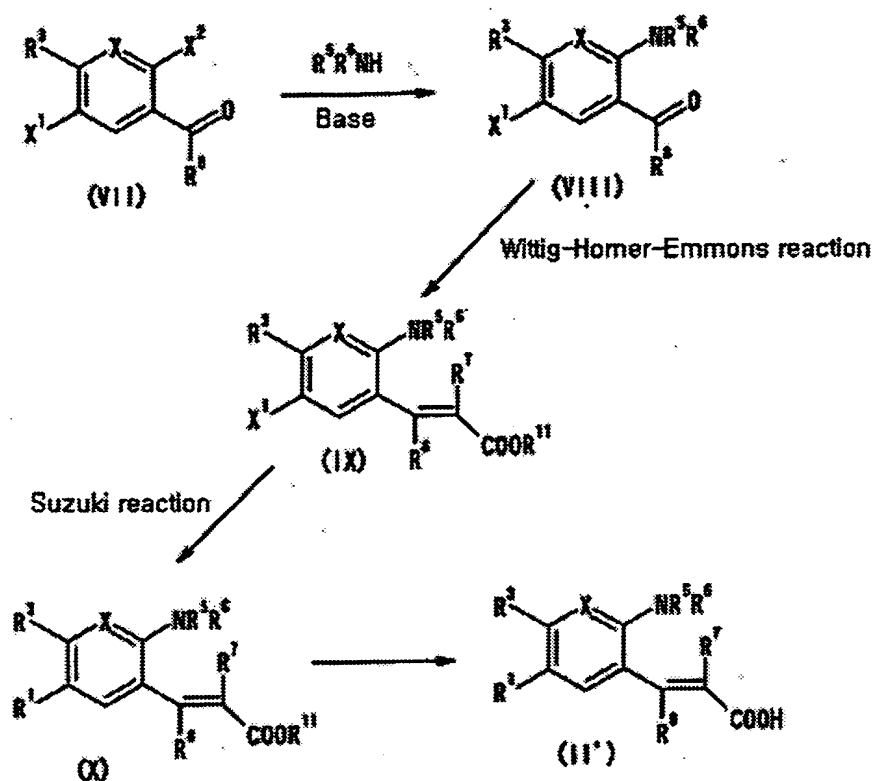
5 (2) Compound (VI), wherein V" is an amino group, and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above), can be subjected to a substitution reaction with an S-alkyl (for example, methyl, ethyl, etc.)-isothiourea compound to give a guanidine Compound (I'''). The S-alkyl-isothiourea
10 compound is typically used in an amount of about an equivalent to two-fold moles with respect to 1 mole of Compound (VI). This reaction can be facilitated, if necessary, by adding about an equivalent to three-fold moles of a demineralizing agent such as triethylamine, pyridine,
15 sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, etc. The substitution reaction may be carried out in an inert solvent, for example, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether,
20 dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, toluene, benzene, xylene, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), pyridine, etc., or a mixture of the solvents above. The reaction is conducted at a temperature ranging from about 0°C to 150°C
25 for about 1 to about 50 hours. The reaction is also

preferably carried out under an inert gas atmosphere (for example, nitrogen, argon, etc.).

The thus-obtained Compound (I) can be isolated and purified by known separation and purification means, for example, concentration, vacuum concentration, solvent
5 extraction, crystallization, recrystallization, resolubilization, chromatography and the like.

Compound (II-1) which is used as the starting material may be prepared by any known methods (for example, the
10 methods described in JP-A No. 11-263764; and JP-A No. 2001-026586, etc.) or similar methods thereto, for example, the method of reaction scheme I, methods in Reference Examples described below and modifications thereof.

Reaction Scheme I



wherein R^{11} represents a C_{1-4} alkyl group, X^1 and X^2 each represent a leaving group [halogen atom (chlorine, bromine, iodine, etc.), methanesulfonyloxy, trifluoromethanesulfonyl, benzenesulfonyloxy, toluenesulfonyloxy, etc.], and the other symbols have the same meanings as defined above.

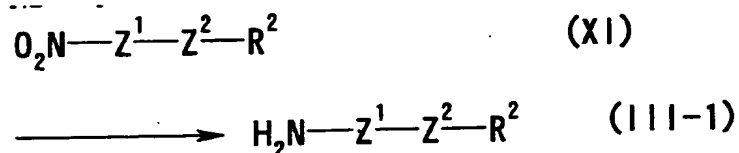
Compound (VII) can be subjected to a condensation reaction with an amine compound in the presence of a base, to prepare Compound (VIII). An unsaturated carboxylic acid ester (IX) can be prepared by subjecting Compound (VIII) to, for example, the Wittig reaction [A. Maercker, Org. React., 14, 270 (1965)] or the Wittig-Horner-Emmons reaction [J.

Boutagy and R. Thomas, Chem. Rev., 74, 87 (1974)]. Compound (IX) can be subjected to, for example, the Suzuki reaction and subsequently to an ester hydrolysis reaction, to prepare an unsaturated carboxylic acid Compound (II').

5 Compound (II-1) which is used as the starting material can be prepared by any known methods (for example, the methods described in JP-A No. 8-73476; and JP-A No. 2001-058988, etc.) or similar methods thereto, for example, the method of reaction scheme I, methods in Reference Examples
10 described below and modifications thereof.

 Compound (III-1) also can be prepared by any known methods (for example, the method described in JP-A No. 8-73476, etc.) or similar methods thereto, for example, the method of reaction scheme III, methods in Reference Examples
15 described below and modifications thereof.

Reaction Scheme III



wherein each symbol has the same meaning as defined above.

 Reduction of Compound (XI) can be carried out by methods that are known per se in the art. For example,
20 reduction by metal, metal hydride or metal hydrogen complex compound, reduction by diborane and substituted borane, catalytic hydrogenation, or the like is used. That is, this

reaction is carried out by treating Compound (XI) with a reducing agent. Examples of the reducing agent include metals such as reduced iron, zinc powder, etc.; metal hydrogen complex compounds such as alkali metal borohydrides (for example, sodium borohydride, lithium borohydride, etc.), aluminum lithium hydride, etc.; metal hydrides such as sodium hydride, etc.; organic tin compounds (triphenyltin hydride, etc.); metals and metal salts such as nickel compounds, zinc compounds, etc.; catalytic reducing agents using hydrogen and transition metal catalysts such as palladium, platinum, rhodium, etc.; diborane; and the like. The catalytic reduction using hydrogen and a transition metal such as palladium, platinum, rhodium, etc., and the reduction by a metal such as reduced iron are advantageously employed. The reaction is carried out in an organic solvent which does not interfere with the reaction. The solvent is appropriately selected for use from, for example, benzene, toluene, xylene, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, 2-methoxyethanol, N,N-dimethylformamide, acetic acid or a mixture of the solvents above, depending on the type of reducing agent. The reaction temperature is about -20°C to about 150°C, and particularly preferably about 0°C to about 100°C, while the

reaction time is about 1 to about 24 hours.

The thus-obtained Compound (III-1) can be isolated and purified by known separation and purification means such as concentration, vacuum concentration, solvent extraction, crystallization, recrystallization, resolubilization, chromatography and the like.

The compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention or a salt thereof including the above-mentioned Compound (I-1), Compound (I-2), Compound (I'), Compound (I'') and Compound (I''') (hereinafter, when it is said "the compound represented by formula (I)" in brief, it means to include a salt thereof and the compound represented by formula (I) and a salt thereof) can be administered orally or parenterally alone or by as a pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in the form of a solid preparation such as tablet, capsule, granule, powder, etc., or a liquid preparation such as syrup, injectable solution, etc.

Examples of the dosage form for parenteral administration include injectable solution, infusion, suppository, vaginal suppository, etc., and in particular, a vaginal suppository is useful for prevention of HIV infection.

As the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, a variety of organic or inorganic carriers that are commonly used as

materials for pharmaceutical preparation may be used, and they are added as excipient, lubricant, binder and disintegrant in solid preparations, and as solvent, solubilizing agent, suspending agent, isotonic agent, buffer, 5 soothing agent or the like in liquid preparations. Other additives for preparation such as antiseptic agent, antioxidant, colorant, sweetener or the like may also be used, if necessary. Preferred examples of the excipient include lactose, sucrose, D-mannitol, starch, crystalline 10 cellulose, light anhydrous silica and the like. Preferred examples of the lubricant include magnesium stearate, calcium stearate, talc, colloidal silica and the like. Preferred examples of the binder include crystalline cellulose, sucrose, D-mannitol, dextrin, 15 hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like. Preferred examples of the disintegrant include starch, carboxymethylcellulose, calcium carboxymethylcellulose, sodium croscarmellose, sodium carboxymethylstarch and the like. Preferred examples 20 of the solvent include water for injection, alcohol, propylene glycol, macrogol, sesame oil, corn oil and the like. Preferred examples of the solubilizing agent include polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, D-mannitol, benzyl benzoate, ethanol, trisaminomethane, cholesterol, 25 triethanolamine, sodium carbonate, sodium citrate and the

like. Preferred examples of the suspending agent include surfactants such as stearyltriethanolamine, sodium laurylsulfate, laurylaminopropionic acid, lecithin, benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, glycerin monostearate, etc.; and hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, etc.; and the like. Preferred examples of the isotonic agent include sodium chloride, glycerin, D-mannose and the like. Preferred examples of the buffer include buffer solutions of salts such as phosphate, acetate, carbonate, citrate and the like. Preferred examples of the soothing agent include benzyl alcohol and the like. Preferred examples of the antiseptic agent include para-oxybenzoic acid esters, chlorobutanol, benzyl alcohol, phenethyl alcohol, dehydroacetic acid, sorbic acid and the like. Preferred examples of the antioxidant include sulfite salts, ascorbic acid and the like.

20 The compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention or a salt thereof has excellent CCR antagonistic action, in particular, CCR5 and/or CCR2 antagonistic action, and especially, a strong CCR5 antagonistic action, and therefore may be used in prevention and treatment of human HIV infection, for example, AIDS, and also in prevention and

treatment of other various diseases. Further, the compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention or a salt thereof has low toxicity and can be used safely.

For example, the pharmaceutical composition containing
5 the compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention or a salt thereof can be used as a CCR5 antagonist, for example, a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for AIDS and a suppressive agent for disease progression of AIDS. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical composition containing the
10 compound represented by formula (I) of the present invention or a salt thereof may be used as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for a variety of diseases, such as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for graft-versus-host diseases (GVHD) and/or rejection reaction, a prophylactic
15 and/or therapeutic agent for chronic rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune diseases, allergic diseases, ischemic brain cell disorder, cardiac infarction, chronic nephritis and arteriosclerosis, and the like.

Examples of the diseases for which the prophylactic
20 and/or therapeutic agent of the present invention is used, include graft rejection (posttransplantational rejection, posttransplantational polycythemia, hypertension, organ disorder, vascular hypertrophy, graft-versus-host diseases, etc.); arthritic osteopathic diseases such as periostitis,
25 meningitis, etc. (chronic rheumatoid arthritis,

osteoarthritis deformans, rheumatoid myelitis, osteoporosis, abnormal growth of cell, fracture, refracture, osteomalacia, osseous Behcet's disease, rigorous myelitis, articular tissue destruction by gonarthritis deformans and diseases similar thereto, etc.); autoimmune diseases (collagen disease , SLE(systemic lupus erythematosus), pachyderma, polyarteritis, myasthenia gravis, multiple sclerosis, etc.); allergic diseases (allergic nasal catarrh, conjunctivitis, gastrointestinal allergy, pollinosis, anaphylaxis, atopic dermatitis, bronchial asthma, etc.); inflammatory enteropathic diseases (ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, gastritis, gastric ulcer, gastric cancer, postgastrotomic disorder, dyspepsia, esophageal ulcer, pancreatitis, polyp of the colon, cholelithiasis, hemorrhoids, peptic ulcer, situational ileitis, etc.); inflammatory diseases (retinopathy, postoperative and posttraumatic inflammation, remission of puffiness, pharyngitis, cystitis, meningitis, inflammatory ophthalmic diseases, etc.); respiratory diseases (cold syndrome, pneumonia, asthma, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary thrombi/pulmonary obliteration, pulmonary sarcoidosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, interstitial pneumonia, silicosis, adult tachypnea syndrome, chronic obliterative pulmonary diseases, etc.); infectious diseases (viral infection caused by cytomegalovirus, influenzavirus, herpesvirus and the like, Rickettsia infection, bacterial

infection, sexually transmitted diseases, carinii pneumonia, Helicobacter pylori infection, systemic fungal infection, tuberculosis, invasive Staphylococcal infection, acute viral encephalitis, acute bacterial meningitis, AIDS

- 5 encephalopathy, septicemia, sepsis, sepsis gravis, septic shock, endotoxin shock, toxic shock syndrome, etc.); cancers and accompanying cachexia, cancer metastases (bladder cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, ovarian cancer, chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, colon
10 cancer, rectal cancer, colic cancer, multiple myeloma, malignant myeloma, prostatic cancer, lung cancer, gastric cancer, Hodgkin's disease, malignant melanoma, malignant lymphoma, etc.); non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; non-small cell lung cancer; malignant melanoma, neurodegenerative diseases
15 (Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Huntington's chorea, diabetic neural disorder, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, etc.); mental diseases (depression, epilepsy, alcoholism etc.); schizophrenia; venous dysfunction; central nerve disorder
20 (disorder and aftereffect/complication from intracerebral bleeding, brain infarction and the like, cephalic trauma, spinal damage, brain edema, sensory malfunction, sensory dysfunction, autonomic nervous malfunction, autonomic nervous dysfunction, etc.); central damage (cephalic trauma,
25 spinal damage, whiplash injury, etc.); vascular dementia

(multi-infarct dementia, Binswanger's disease, etc.); cerebrovascular accident (asymptomatic cerebrovascular accident, transient cerebral ischemic attack, stroke, cerebrovascular dementia, hypertensive encephalopathy, etc.); recurrence and aftereffect of cerebrovascular accident (neural symptoms, mental symptoms, subjective symptoms, operational disorder in daily life, etc.); cerebral vascular dementia; post-cerebrovascular obliteration central hypofunction; disorder or abnormality in autoregulation of cerebral circulation and renal circulation; blood brain barrier disorder; anxiety symptom; acute coronary artery syndromes including unstable angina, etc.; anxious mental state; amnesia; prosopalgia; otolaryngological diseases (Meniere's syndrome, tinnitus, gustation disorder, dizziness, dysequilibrium, dysphagia, etc.); migraine; chronic pain; dermatoses (keloid, angioma, psoriasis, etc.); arteriosclerosis obliterans; thromboangiitis obliterans; peripheral obstruction; postischemic reperfusion injury; Raynaud's disease; Buerger's disease; myocarditis; cardiac ischemia; cardiac infarction; progress of cardiac failure after cardiac infarction; cardiomyopathy; cardiac hypertrophy; acute cardiac failure and chronic (including estatic) cardiac failure; angina pectoris; arrhythmia; tachycardia; circadian rhythm disorder of blood pressure; abnormality in

characteristic of blood haemocyte components (enhancement in platelet aggregation, abnormality of erythrocyte deformability, enhancement in leucocyte adhesiveness, increase in blood viscosity, polycythemia , vascular peliosis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome, multiple myelopathy, etc.); arteriosclerosis including atherosclerosis (aneurysm, coronary arteriosclerosis, cerebral arteriosclerosis, peripheral arteriosclerosis, etc.); vascular reocclusion and restenosis after bypass operation; vascular hyperplasia or occlusion and organ malfunction after intervention (transdermal coronary arterioplasty, stent detention, coronary autoscope, vascular ultrasound therapy, coronary injection thrombolytic therapy, etc.); production and enhancement of vasoactive materials and thrombi inducing materials (endothelin, thromboxane A₂, etc.); arterialization (including abnormal vasculogenesis in abnormal capillary vasoganglion formation in atherosclerotic outer membrane); thrombosis; fat storage disease acceleration; ophthalmic diseases (glaucoma, ocular hypertension, etc.); hypertension; hypertensive tinnitus; dialysis hypotension; endothelial cell and organ disorders; endocrinopathy (Addison's disease, Cushing's syndrome, melanocytoma, primary aldosteronism, etc.); nephritis; renal diseases (nephritis, glomerulonephritis, glomerulosclerosis,

renal failure, thrombotic microangiopathy, dialysis complications, organ disorders including nephropathy by radiation, diabetic nephropathy, etc.); diabetic diseases (insulin-dependent diabetes, diabetic complications, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic microangiopathy, diabetic neuropathy, etc.); glucose tolerance abnormality; hepatic diseases (hepatitis (including chronic hepatitis), hepatic cirrhosis, etc.); interstitial hepatic diseases; chronic pancreatitis; portal pressure enhancement; obesity; male sterility; gynecologic diseases (climacteric disorder, gestational toxicosis, endometriosis, hystero myoma, ovarian diseases, mammary diseases, etc.); edema; chronic fatigue syndromes; prostatomegaly; Behcet's disease; Hodgkin's disease; lacunar infarction; consciousness disorder; psoriasis; diseases due to environmental or occupational factors (disorder caused by radiation, disorders caused by ultraviolet ray/infrared ray/laser ray, altitude sickness, etc.); intermittent claudication; and the like.

The pharmaceutical composition containing the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof may vary depending on the kind of disease to be treated and may be used in combination with other drugs. Examples of the other drugs include HDL-increasing drugs [squalene synthase inhibitor, CETP inhibitor, LPL activator, etc.]; prophylactic and/or therapeutic agents for HIV infection

[nucleic acid reverse transcriptase inhibitors such as zidovudine, didanosine, zalcitabine, lamivudine, stavudine, abacavir, adefovir, adefovir dipivoxil, fozivudine tidoxil, etc., non-nucleic acid reverse transcriptase inhibitors such as nevirapine, delavirdine, efavirenz, zalcitabine, immunocal, oltipraz, etc., protease inhibitors such as saquinavir, ritonavir, indinavir, nelfinavir, amprenavir, palinavir, lasinavir, lopinavir, etc.]; NMG-CoA reductase inhibitors [cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, itavastatin, lovastatin, fluvastatin, (+)-3R,5S-7-[4-[4-fluorophenyl]-6-isopropyl-2-(N-methyl-N-methanesulfonylamino]pyrimidin-5-yl]-3,5-dihydroxy-6(E)-heptenoic acid, etc.]; atopic dermatitis drugs [sodium cromoglycate, etc.]; allergic nasal catarrh drugs [sodium cromoglycate, chlorpheniramine maleate, alimemazine tartrate, clemastine fumarate, homochlorcyclizine hydrochloride, terfenadine, mequitazine, etc.]; imipenem-cilastatin sodium; endotoxin antagonists or antibodies; oxidosqualene-lanosterol cyclases [e.g., decalin derivatives, azadecalin derivatives and indane derivatives]; calcium antagonists (diltiazem, etc.); glycerol; cholinesterase inhibitors (e.g., Aricept (donepezil), etc.); compounds suppressing cholesterol uptake [e.g., sitosterol, neomycin, etc.]; compounds inhibiting cholesterol biosyntheses [e.g., HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors such as lovastatin, simvastatin,

pravastatin, etc.];

cyclooxygenase inhibitors [Cox-I, Cox-II inhibitors such as celecoxib, rofecoxib, salicylic acid derivatives such as aspirin and the like, diclofenac, indometacin, 5 loxoprofen, etc.]; signal transduction inhibitors, squalene epoxidase inhibitors [e.g., NB-598 and the analogous compounds, etc.]; steroidal drugs [dexamethasone, hexestrol, methimazole, betamethasone, triamcinolone, triamcinolone acetonide, fluocinonide, fluocinolone acetonide, 10 prednisolone, methylprednisolone, cortisone acetate, hydrocortisone, fluorometholone, beclomethasone propionate, estriol, etc.]; diacerin; nicotinic acid and derivatives and analogues thereof [e.g., acipimox and probucol]; nicergoline, nephrotic syndrome drugs: prednisolone (Predonine), 15 prednisolone sodium succinate (Predonine), methylprednisolone sodium succinate (Solumedrol), betamethasone (Rinderon), dipyridamole (Persantine), dilazep hydrochloride (Comelian), ticlopidine, clopidogrel, antiplatelet drugs and anticoagulants such as FXa inhibitors, 20 etc.; barpital-based anticonvulsants or anaesthetic drugs (phenobarbital, mephobarbital, metharbital, etc.); Parkinson's disease drugs (e.g., L-DOPA, etc.); histamine receptor blockers (cimetidine, famotidine, etc.); hydantoin-based anticonvulsant drugs (phenytoin, mephenytoin, ethotoin, 25 etc.); piroxicam, fibrates [e.g., clofibrate, benzafibrate,

gemfibrozil, etc.]; prostaglandins; megestrol acetate;
gastric and intraduodenal ulcer drugs: antacids [e.g.,
histamine H₂ antagonists (cimetidine, etc.), proton pump
inhibitors (lansoprazole, etc.), etc.]; inflammatory
5 mediator inhibitors; coronary vasodilators: nifedipine,
diltiazem, nicoradil, nitrite drugs, etc.; infectious
disease drugs: [e.g., antibiotic formulations (cefotiam
hydrochloride, cefozopran hydrochloride, ampicillin, etc.),
chemotherapeutic agents (sulfa drugs, synthetic
10 antibacterial agents, antiviral agents, etc.), biological
formulations (vaccines, blood preparations including
immunoglobulins) etc.] etc.; hepatic disease drugs:
glycyrrhizin formulations [e.g., Stronger Minophagen, etc.];
liver hydrolysate; SH compounds [e.g., glutathione, etc.];
15 special amino acid formulations [e.g., aminoleban, etc.];
phospholipids [e.g., polyene-phosphatidylcholine, etc.];
vitamins [e.g., vitamin B₁, B₂, B₆, B₁₂, C, etc.];
adrenocortical hormones [e.g., dexamethasone, betamethasone,
etc.]; interferons [e.g., interferon α , β , etc.]; hepatic
20 encephalopathy drugs [e.g., lactulose, etc.];
hemostatic agents used in cases of rupture of
esophageal and gastric varices [e.g., vasopressin,
somatostatin, etc.] etc.; arthritis drugs; muscle relaxants
[pridinol, tubocurarine, pancuronium, tolperisone
25 hydrochloride, chlorphenesin carbamate, baclofen,

chlormezanone, mephenesin, chlorzoxazone, eperisone,
tizanidine, etc.]; vasodilators [oxyfedrine, diltiazem,
tolazoline, hexobendine, bamethan, clonidine, methyldopa,
guanabenz, etc.]; vasoconstrictors [dopamine, dobutamine,
5 denopamine, etc.]; platelet coagulation inhibitors (ozagrel,
etc.); thrombogenesis prophylactic and/or therapeutic drugs:
anticoagulant drugs [e.g., heparin sodium, heparin calcium,
warfarin calcium (Warfarin), Xa inhibitor]; thrombolytic
drugs [e.g., tPA, urokinase]; antiplatelet drugs [e.g.,
10 aspirin, sulfinpyrazone (Anturan), dipyridamole (Persantine),
ticlopidine (Panaldine), cilostazol (Pletal), GPIIb/IIIa
antagonists (ReoPro)]; antidepressants [imipramine,
clomipramine, noxiptiline, fenelzin, amitriptyline
hydrochloride, nortriptyline hydrochloride, amoxapine,
15 mianserin hydrochloride, maprotiline hydrochloride,
sulpiride, fluvoxamine maleate, trazodone hydrochloride,
etc.]; antiepileptic drugs [gabapentin, phenytoin,
ethosuximide, acetazolamide, chlordiazepoxide, trimethadione,
carbamazepine, phenobarbital, primidone, sultiame, sodium
20 valproate, clonazepam, diazepam, nitrazepam, etc.];
antiallergic drugs [diphenhydramine, chlorpheniramine,
tripelennamine, methordilamine, clemizole, diphenylpyraline,
methoxyphenamine, sodium cromoglycate, tranilast, repirinast,
amlexanox, ibudilast, ketotifen, terfenadine, mequitazine,
25 azalastine, epinastine, ozagrel hydrochloride, pranlukast

hydrate, seratrodist, fexofenadine, ebastine, bucellamine, oxatomide, Stronger Neo-Minophagen C, tranexamic acid, ketotifen fumarate, etc.]; anticholinergic drugs (e.g., ipratropium bromide, flutropium bromide, oxitropium bromide, etc.); anti-Parkinson drugs (dopamine, levodopa, etc.); antirheumatic drugs; anti-inflammatory drugs (e.g., aspirin, acetaminophen, diclofenac sodium, ibuprofen, indometacin, loxoprofen sodium, dexamethasone, etc.); anticoagulant and antiplatelet drugs [sodium citrate, activated protein C, tissue factor pathway inhibitors, antithrombin III, dalteparin sodium, argatroban, gabexate, ozagrel sodium, ethyl icosapentate, beraprost sodium, alprostadil, pentoxifylline, tisokinase, streptokinase, heparin, etc.]; anticoagulant therapeutic drugs [dipyridamole (Bersantine), dilazep hydrochloride (Comelian), ticlopidine, clopidogrel, Xa inhibitors]; antibacterial drugs [(1) sulfa drugs [sulfamethizole, sulfisoxazole, sulfamonomethoxine, sulfamethizole, salazosulfapyridine, sulfadiazine silver, etc.], (2) quinoline-based antibacterial drugs [nalidixic acid, pipemidic acid trihydrate, enoxacin, norfloxacin, ofloxacin, tosufloxacin tosilate, ciprofloxacin hydrochloride, lomefloxacin hydrochloride, sparfloxacin, fleroxacin, etc.], (3) antituberculous drugs [isoniazid, ethambutol (ethambutol hydrochloride), p-aminosalicylic acid (calcium p-aminosalicylate), pyrazinamide, ethionamide,

prothionamide, rifampicin, streptomycin sulfate, kanamycin sulfate, cycloserine, etc.], (4) anti-acid fast bacterial drugs [diaphenylsulfone, rifampicilin, etc.], (5) antiviral drugs [idoxuridine, acyclovir, vidarabine, ganciclovir, etc.], (6) anti-HIV drugs [zidovudine, didanosine, zalcitabine, indinavir sulfate ethanolate, ritonavir, etc.], (7) spirocheticide, (8) antibiotics [tetracycline hydrochloride, ampicillin, piperacillin, gentamicin, dibekacin, kanendomycin, lividomycin, tobramycin, amikacin, fradiomycin, sisomicin, tetracycline, oxytetracycline, rolitetracycline, doxycycline, ampicillin, piperacillin, ticarcillin, cephalothin, cephapirin, cephaloridine, cefaclor, cephalixin, cefroxadine, cefadroxil, cefamandole, cefotiam, cefuroxime, cefotiam, cefotiam hexetil, cefuroxime axetil, cefdinir, cefditoren pivoxil, ceftazidime, cefpiramide, cefsulodin, cefmenoxime, cefpodoxime proxetil, cefpirome, cefozopran, cefepime, cefsulodin, cefmetazole, cefminox, cefoxitin, cefbuperazone, latamoxef, flomoxef, cefazolin, cefotaxime, cefoperazone, ceftizoxime, moxalactam, thienamycin, sulfazecin, aztreonam or salts thereof, griseofulvin, lankacidins [J. Antibiotics, 38, 877-885 (1985)], etc.], cefixime, levofloxacin]; antithrombotic drugs (argatroban, etc.); antiprotozoal drugs [metronidazole, tinidazole, diethylcarbamazine citrate, quinine

hydrochloride, quinine sulfate, etc.]; antitumor drugs [6-O-(N-chloroacetylcarbamoyl]fumagillol, bleomycin, methotrexate, actinomycin D, mitomycin C, daunorubicin, adriamycin, neocarzinostatin, cytosine arabinoside, fluorouracil, 5 tetrahydrofuryl-5-fluorouracil, picibanil, lentinan, levamisole, bestatin, azimexon, glycyrrhizin, doxorubicin hydrochloride, aclarubicin hydrochloride, bleomycin hydrochloride, peplomycin sulfate, vincristine sulfate, vinblastine sulfate, irinotecan hydrochloride, 10 cyclophosphamide, melphalan, busulfan, thiotepa, procarbazine hydrochloride, cisplatin, azathioprine, mercaptopurine, tegafur, carmofur, cytarabine, methyltestosterone, testosterone propionate, testosterone enanthate, mepitiostane, fosfestrol, chlormadinone acetate, 15 leuproline acetate, buserelin acetate, etc.]; antifungal drugs [(1) polyethylene-based antibiotics (e.g., amphotericin B, nystatin, trichomycin), (2) griseofulvin, pyrrolnitrin, etc., (3) cytosine metabolism antagonists (e.g., flucytosine), (4) imidazole derivatives (e.g., 20 econazole, clotrimazole, miconazole nitrate, bifonazole, croconazole), (5) triazole derivatives (e.g., fluconazole, itraconazole, azole compounds [2-[(1R,2R)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)propyl]-4-[4-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy)phenyl-3-(2H,4H)-1,2,4-triazolone], (6) thiocarbamate derivatives 25

[e.g., trinaphthol], (7) echinocandin-based derivatives (e.g., caspofungin, FK-463, V-echinocandin), etc.]; antipsychotic drugs [chlorpromazine hydrochloride, prochlorperazine, trifluoperazine, thioridazine
5 hydrochloride, perphenazine maleate, fluphenazine enanthate, prochlorperazine maleate, levomepromazine maleate, promethazine hydrochloride, haloperidol, bromperidol, spiperone, reserpine, clocapramine hydrochloride, sulpiride, zotepine, etc.];
10 antiulcer drugs [metoclopramide, histidine hydrochloride, lansoprazole, metoclopramide, pirenzepine, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, urogastron, oxethazaine, proglumide, omeprazole, sucralfate, sulpiride, cetraxate, gefarnate, aldioxa, teprenone, prostaglandins, etc.]; anti-
15 diabetic drugs [e.g., pioglitazone, nateglinide, voglibose, acarbose, etc.]; antiobesity drugs (mazindol, etc.); antirheumatic drugs, etc.; antianxiety drugs [diazepam, lorazepam, oxazepam, chlordiazepoxide, medazepam, oxazolam, cloxazolam, clotiazepam, bromazepam, etizolam, fludiazepam,
20 hydroxyzine, etc.]; antiarrhythmic drugs : disopyramide, lidocaine, quinidine sulfate, flecainide acetate, mexiletine hydrochloride, amiodarone hydrochloride, and β blockers, Ca antagonists, etc.; antiasthmatic drugs [isoprenaline hydrochloride, salbutamol sulfate, procaterol hydrochloride,
25 terbutaline sulfate, trimetoxynol hydrochloride, tulobuterol

hydrochloride, orciprenaline sulfate, fenoterol hydrobromide, ephedrine hydrochloride, ipratropium bromide, oxitropium bromide, flutropium bromide, theophylline, aminophylline, sodium cromoglycate, tranilast, repirinast, amlexanox, 5 ibudilast, ketotifen, terfenadine, mequitazine, azelastine, epinastine, ozagrel hydrochloride, pranlukast hydrate, seratrovast, dexamethasone, prednisolone, hydrocortisone, beclomethasone propionate, fluticasone propionate, beclomethasone propionate, procaterol, etc.]; anti- 10 hypothyroidism drugs [dried thyroid (Thyreoid), levothyroxine sodium (Thyradin S), liothyronine sodium (thyronine, tyronamine)]; nephrotic syndrome drugs [prednisolone (Predonine), prednisolone sodium succinate (Predonine), methylprednisolone sodium succinate 15 (Solumedrol), betamethasone (Rinderon)]; antihypertensive drugs [(1) sympathetic nerve inhibitors [α_2 stimulants (e.g., clonidine, guanabenz, guanfacine, methyldopa, etc.), ganglionic blockers (e.g., hexamethonium, trimethaphan, etc.), presynaptic blockers (e.g., ArsA-Oxylone, 20 dimethylaminoreserpinate, rescinnamine, reserpine, syrosingopine, etc.), neuronal blockers (e.g., betanidine, guanethidine, etc.), α_1 blockers (e.g., bunazosin, doxazosin, prazosin, terazosin, urapidil, etc.), β blockers (e.g., propranolol, nadolol, timolol, 25 nipradilol, bunitrolol, indenolol, penbutolol, carteolol,

carvedilol, pindolol, acebutolol, atenolol, pisoprolol, metoprolol, labetalol, amosulalol, arotinolol, etc.), etc.], (2) vasodilators [calcium channel antagonists (e.g., manidipine, nicardipine, nilvadipine, nisoldipine, nitrendipine, benidipine, amlodipine, aranidipine, etc.), phthalazine derivatives (e.g., budralazine, cadralazine, ecarazine, hydralazine, todralazine, etc.), etc.], (3) ACE inhibitors [alacepril, captopril, cilazapril, delapril, enalapril, lisinopril, temocapril, trandolapril, quinapril, imidapril, benazepril, perindopril, etc.)], (4) AII antagonists [losartan, candesartan, valsartan, telmisartan, irbesartan, forasartan, etc.], (5) diuretic drugs [e.g., diuretic drugs described above, etc.]; antihypertensive drugs: diuretic drugs [e.g., furosemide (Lasix), bumetanide (Lunetoron), azosemide (Diart)], antihypertensive drugs [e.g., ACE inhibitors, (enalapril maleate (Renivace), etc.) and Ca antagonists (manidipine, amlodipine, etc.), α or β receptor blockers, etc.], antihyperlipemia drugs [HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (e.g., fluvastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, etc.), fibrates [e.g., simfibrate, aluminum clofibrate, clinofibrate, fenofibrate, etc.], anion exchange resins (e.g., cholestyramine, etc.), nicotinic acid drugs (e.g., nicomol, niceritrol, tocopherol nicotinate etc.), polyvalent unsaturated fatty acid derivatives (e.g., ethyl icosapentate, polyene phosphatidylcholine, melinamide, etc.)],

phytosterols (e.g., gamma-oryzanol, soy sterol, etc.),
elastase, sodium dextran sulfate, squalene synthase
inhibitors, CETP inhibitors, ethyl 2-chloro-3[4-(2-methyl-2-
phenylpropoxy)phenyl]propionate [Chem. Pharm. Bull., 38,
5 2792-2796 (1990)], etc.]; osteopathic disease drugs: calcium
formulations (e.g., calcium carbonate, etc.), calcitonin
formulations, activated vitamin D₃ formulations (e.g.,
alfacalcidol (Alfarol, etc.), calcitriol (Rocaltrol), etc.),
sex hormones (e.g., estrogen, estradiol, etc.),
10 hormone formulations [e.g., conjugated estrogen (Premarin),
etc.], ibriflavone formulations [Osten, etc.], vitamin K₂,
vitamin K₂ formulations [e.g., menatetrenone (Glakay), etc.],
bisphosphonate-based formulations (etidronate, etc.),
prostaglandin E₂, fluorine compounds (e.g., sodium fluoride,
15 etc.), bone morphogenetic protein (BMP), fibroblast growth
factor (FGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF),
transforming growth factor (TGF- β), insulin-like growth
factor-1 and -2 (IGF-1,-2), parathyroid adrenal hormones
(PTH), and compounds described in EP-A1-376197, EP-A1-460488,
20 and EP-A1-719782 (e.g., (2R,4S)-(-)-N-[4-
(diethoxyphosphorylmethyl)phenyl]-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-4-
methyl-7,8-methylenedioxy-5-oxo-3-benzothiepin-2-carboxamide,
etc.), etc., fat-soluble vitamin drugs [(1) vitamin A
family: vitamin A₁, vitamin A₂, and retinol palmitate, (2)
25 vitamin D family: vitamin D₁, D₂, D₃, D₄ and D₅, (3) vitamin E

family: α -tocopherol, β -tocopherol, γ -tocopherol, δ -tocopherol, dl- α -tocopherol nicotinate, (4) vitamin K family: vitamin K₁, K₂, K₃ and K₄, (5) folic acids (vitamin M, etc.); vitamin derivatives [various vitamin derivatives, 5 e.g., vitamin D₃ derivatives such as 5,6-trans-cholecalciferol, 2,5-hydroxycholecalciferol, 1- α -hydroxycholecalciferol, vitamin D₂ derivatives such as 5,6-trans-ergocalciferol, and the like]; disease-modifying antirheumatic and immunosuppressive drugs [e.g., 10 methotrexate, leflunomide, prograf, sulfasalazine, D-penicillamine, oral gold drugs]; hypertensors [dopamine, dobutamine, denopamine, digitoxin, digoxin, methyldigoxin, lanatoside C, G-strophanthin, etc.]; myocardial protective drugs: heart ATP-K opener, Na-H exchange inhibitors, 15 endothelin antagonists, urotensin antagonist, etc., cardiac failure drugs [cardiac stimulants (e.g., digitoxin, digoxin, methyldigoxin, lanatoside C, proscillaridin, etc.), α , β stimulants (e.g., epinephrine, norepinephrine, isoproterenol, dopamine, docarpamine, dobutamine, denopamine, etc.), 20 phosphodiesterase inhibitors (e.g., amrinone, milrinone, olprinone hydrochloride, etc.), calcium channel sensitivity enhancers (e.g., pimobentan, etc.), nitrate drugs (e.g., nitroglycerin, isosorbide nitrate, etc.), ACE inhibitors (e.g., the ACE 25 inhibitor described above, etc.), diuretic drugs (e.g.,

diuretic drugs described above, etc.), calperitide,
ubidecarenone, vesnarinone, aminophylline, etc.];
neurotrophic factors; renal failure and nephropathy drugs;
biological formulations [e.g., monoclonal antibodies (e.g.,
5 anti-TNF- α antibodies, anti-IL-12 antibodies, anti-IL-6
antibodies, anti-ICAM-I antibodies, anti-CD4 antibodies,
etc.), soluble receptors (e.g., soluble TNF- α receptors,
etc.), protein ligands (IL-I receptor antagonist, etc.)];
bile acid binding resins [e.g., cholestyramine, cholestipol,
10 etc.]; biliary tract disease drugs: cholepoietic drugs [e.g.,
dehydrocholic acid, etc.], cholekinetic drugs [e.g.,
magnesium sulfate, etc.], etc.; central nervous system
agonists: antianxiety drugs, hypnotic and sedative drugs,
anesthetic drugs, spasmolytic drugs, autonomic drugs, anti-
15 Parkinson drugs and other psychoneuro drugs, etc.;
antitussive and expectorants [ephedrine hydrochloride,
noscaphine hydrochloride, codeine phosphate, dihydrocodeine
phosphate, isoproterenol hydrochloride, ephedrine
hydrochloride, methylephedrine hydrochloride, alloclamide,
20 clofedanol, picoperidamine, cloperastine, protokylol,
isoproterenol, salbutamol, terbutaline, oxymetebanol,
morphine hydrochloride, dextromethorphan hydrobromide,
oxycodone hydrochloride, dimemorfan phosphate, tipepidine
hibenzate, pentoxyverine citrate, clofedanol hydrochloride,
25 benzonatate, guaifenesin, bromhexine hydrochloride, ambroxol

hydrochloride, acetylcysteine, ethylcysteine hydrochloride, carbocisteine, etc.], sedative drugs [chlorpromazine hydrochloride, atropine sulfate, phenobarbital, barbital, amobarbital, pentobarbital, thiopental sodium, thiamylal sodium, nitrazepam, estazolam, flurazepam, haloxazolam, triazolam, flunitrazepam, bromovalerylurea, chloral hydrate, triclofos sodium, etc.], analgesic and antiphlogistic drugs [e.g., central analgesic drugs (e.g., morphine, codeine, pentazocine etc.), steroidal drugs (e.g., prednisolone, dexamethasone, betamethasone, etc.), antiphlogistic enzymic drugs (e.g., bromelain, lysozymes, proctase, etc.)], diabetic drugs [sulfonylurea drugs (e.g., tolbutamide, chlorpropamide, glyclopyramide, acetohexamide, tolazamide, glibenclamide, glibuzole, etc.), biguanide drugs (e.g., metformin hydrochloride, buformin hydrochloride, etc.), α -glucosidase inhibitors (e.g., voglibose, acarbose, etc.), insulin resistance improvers (e.g., pioglitazone, troglitazone, etc.), insulin, glucagon, diabetic complication drugs (e.g., epalrestat, thioctic acid, etc.), Actos, rosiglitazone, Kinedak, penfill, humulin, euglucon, glimicron, daonil, novolin, monotard, insulin family, glucobay, dimelin, rastinone, bacilcon, deamelin S, Iszilin acid, etc.]; brain function activating agents (e.g., idebenone, vinpocetine, etc.); urinary and male genital disease drugs [e.g., prostatomegaly drugs (tamsulosin

hydrochloride, prazosin hydrochloride, chlormadinone acetate, etc.), prostate cancer drugs (leuprorelin acetate, goserelin acetate, chlormadinone acetate, etc.)], etc; nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs [acetaminophen, phenacetin, 5 ethenzamide, sulpyrine, antipyrine, migrenin, aspirin, mefenamic acid, fulfenamic acid, diclofenac sodium, loxoprofen sodium, phenylbutazone, indomethacin, ibuprofen, ketoprofen, naproxen, oxaprozin, flurbiprofen, fenbufen, pranoprofen, floctafenine, epirizole, tiaramide 10 hydrochloride, zaltoprofen, gabexate mesilate, camostat mesilate, urinastatin, colchicine, probenecid, sulfinpyrazone, benzbromarone, allopurinol, sodium aurothiomalate, sodium hyaluronate, sodium salicylate, morphine hydrochloride, salicylic acid, atropine, 15 scopolamine, morphine, pethidine, levorphanol, ketoprofen, naproxen, oxymorphone or salts thereof, etc.]; frequent urination and incontinence drugs [flavoxate hydrochloride, etc.]; unstable plaque stabilizers [MMP inhibitors, chymase inhibitors, etc.]; arrhythmic drugs [sodium channel blockers 20 (e.g., quinidine, procainamide, disopyramide, ajmaline, cibenzoline, lidocaine, diphenylhydantoin, mexiletine, propafenone, flecainide, pilsicainide, phenytoin, etc.), β blockers (e.g., propranolol, alprenolol, bufetolol, oxprenolol, atenolol, acebutolol, metoprolol, pispoprolol, 25 pindolol, carteolol, arotinolol, etc.), potassium channel

blockers (e.g., amiodarone, etc.), calcium channel blockers (e.g., verapamil, diltiazem, etc.), etc.];

gynecologic disease drugs [e.g., climacteric disorder drugs (conjugated estrogen, estradiol, testosterone enanthate, estradiol valerate, etc.), breast cancer drugs (tamoxifen citrate, etc.), endometriosis and hysteromyoma drugs (leuporelin acetate, danazol, etc.)], etc.;

anesthetic drugs [a. local anaesthetic drugs [cocaine hydrochloride, procaine hydrochloride, lidocaine, dibucaine hydrochloride, tetracaine hydrochloride, mepivacaine hydrochloride, bupivacaine hydrochloride, oxybuprocaine hydrochloride, ethyl aminobenzoate, oxethazaine], etc.]; b. systemic anesthetic drugs [(1) inhalation anesthetic drugs (e.g., ether, halothane, nitrous oxide, influrane, enflurane), (2) intravenous anesthetic drugs (e.g., ketamine hydrochloride, droperidol, thiopental sodium, thiamylal sodium, pentobarbital), etc.]; anesthetic antagonists [levallorphan, nalorphine, naloxone, or salts thereof, etc.]; chronic cardiac failure drugs: cardiac stimulants [e.g., cardiac glycoside (digoxin), etc., β receptor stimulants (catecholamine preparations such as denopamine, dobutamine), PDE inhibitors, etc.]; diuretic drugs [e.g., furosemide (Lasix), spironolactone (Aldactone), bumetanide (Lunetoron), azosemide (Diart), etc.]; ACE inhibitors [e.g., enalapril maleate (Renivace), etc.]; Ca antagonists [e.g.,

amlodipine, manidipine, etc.] and β receptor blockers, etc.; immunomodulators [cyclosporin, tacrolimus, gusperimus, azathioprine, antilymphocyte sera, dried sulfonated immunoglobulins, erythropoietins, growth promoting glycoproteins, interleukins, interferons, etc.]; diuretic drugs [thiazide-based diuretic drugs (benzylhydrochlorothiazide, cyclopenthiazide, ethiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, methyclothiazide, penfluthiazide, polythiazide, trichlormethiazide, etc.), loop diuretic drugs (chlortalidone, clofenamide, indapamide, mefruside, meticrane, sotrazone, tribamide, quinethazone, metolazone, furosemide, mefruside, etc.), potassium-sparing diuretic drugs (spironolactone, triamterene, etc.)]; erectile dysfunction drugs (Viagra, apomorphine, etc.); and the like.

These drugs may be formulated, separately or simultaneously, by mixing with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, binders, diluents or the like, and can be administered either orally or parenterally. When the drugs are formulated separately, the separately prepared formulations may be mixed using a diluent or the like at the time of use and then administered, or each of the separately prepared formulations may be administered, simultaneously or separately with a time interval, to the same subject. Kit products that are to be used for mixing the separately

prepared formulations using a diluent or the like at the time of use and administering (for example, an injection kit including ampoules for containing individual powdery drug, and a diluent for mixing and dissolving two or more drugs at the time of use, and the like), kit products that are to be used for administering each of the separately prepared formulations, simultaneously or separately with a time interval, to the same subject (for example, a tablet kit for administering two or more tablets, simultaneously or separately with a time interval, each tablet containing each of the drugs and placed in the same or separate bags, with space for memorandum provided, if necessary, on the bags for indication of the drug administration time, or the like), and the like are also included to the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention.

Dosage of the pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can be appropriately selected by taking into consideration of the subject to be administered, age and body weight of the subject, symptoms, administration time, method of administration, dosage form and the like.

The dosage of a particular subject can be determined according to the subject's age, body weight, general health condition, gender, meal, administration time, method of administration, excretion rate and the extent of disease condition of the patient at the time of treatment, by taking

into consideration of these and other factors.

When the pharmaceutical composition described above is used as a prophylactic and therapeutic agent for AIDS and as a suppressive agent for disease progression of AIDS, the dosage may vary depending on the patient's condition, body weight or the method of administration. However, in the case of oral administration, the daily dosage is in a range of about 5 to 1000 mg, preferably about 10 to 600 mg, more preferably about 10 to 300 mg, and particularly preferably about 15 to 150 mg, as the active ingredient [i.e. as the compound of formula (I)], for an adult having a body weight of 50 kg, and the composition is administered once, or in 2 or 3 divided doses a day.

When the pharmaceutical composition described above is used as a prophylactic and therapeutic agent for graft-versus-host diseases and/or rejection associated with transplantation of organ such as heart, kidney, liver, bone marrow or the like, administration of the composition starts three days before the transplantation and is continued even after the transplantation. The daily dosage of the pharmaceutical composition may vary depending on the patient's condition, body weight or method of administration, but in the case of oral administration, it is about 5 to 1000 mg, preferably about 10 to 600 mg, more preferably about 10 to 300 mg, and particularly preferably about 15 to

150 mg, as the active ingredient [i.e., as the compound represented by formula (I)], for an adult having a body weight of 50 kg, and the composition is administered once, or in 2 or 3 divided doses a day. In this case, the
5 composition may also be used in combination with other suppressive agents for graft-versus-host diseases and/or rejection associated with organ transplantation. Specific examples of the suppressive agent for graft-versus-host diseases and/or rejection associated with organ
10 transplantation, which are used in combination with the compound represented by the above formula (I) or a salt thereof, include cyclosporin, tacrolimus, rapamycin, steroids, azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil, mizoribine, etc. In the case of using these drugs in combination, if
15 one of the drugs interferes with metabolism of other drugs, the dosage of each drug is to be appropriately adjusted, but in general, the dosage for administration of a single drug is employed for each of the drugs.

When the compound represented by formula (I) described
20 above or a salt thereof is used for diseases other than the suppressive agents for graft-versus-host diseases and/or rejection associated with organ transplantation, the daily dosage thereof may vary depending on the kind of the disease to be treated, the patient's condition, body weight, or
25 method of administration. But, in the case of oral

administration, the dosage is about 5 to 1000 mg, preferably about 10 to 600 mg, more preferably about 10 to 300 mg, and particularly preferably about 15 to 150 mg, as the active ingredient [i.e., as the compound represented by formula (I)], for an adult having a body weight of 50 kg, and the composition is administered once, or in 2 or 3 divided doses a day. When the compound is used in combination with other drugs, the dosage of the other drugs is appropriately selected in a range of, for example, about 1/200 to 1/2 or more and about 2 to 3 times or less of a general dosage. Further, in the case of using the compound in combination with two or more drugs, if one of the drugs interferes with metabolism of the other drugs, the dosage of each drug is to be appropriately adjusted, but in general, the dosage for administration of a single drug is employed for each of the drugs.

Furthermore, the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof can be also included in or used in combination with blood for transfusion or blood derivatives. Blood for transfusion or blood derivatives are usually produced by mixing blood obtained from a plurality of persons, and in some cases, cells infected by HIV virus may be co-present with HIV-uninfected cells. In such a case, there is fear for infection of the uninfected cells. Thus, when the compound represented by formula (I) of the present

invention is added to blood for transfusion or a blood derivative, it is possible to prevent or control infection and proliferation of the virus. Especially, upon storage of blood derivatives, addition of the compound represented by
5 formula (I) of the present invention is effective for prevention or control of infection and proliferation of the virus. In addition, when blood for transfusion or a blood derivative contaminated with HIV virus is administered to a person, infection and proliferation of the HIV virus in the
10 body of the person administered with blood for transfusion or a blood derivative can be prevented by the compound represented by formula (I) that has been added to the blood or blood derivative. For example, in the case of orally administering the compound to an adult (body weight of about
15 60 kg) for preventing HIV infection upon blood transfusion and use of blood derivatives, the dosage for a single administration is usually in a range of about 0.02 to 50 mg/kg, preferably about 0.05 to 30 mg/kg, and more preferably about 0.1 to 10 mg/kg, as the CCR antagonist, and
20 the compound is preferably administered in about 1 to about 3 doses a day. As a matter of fact, the range of dosage can be adjusted on the basis of the unit dosage necessary for dividing the daily dosage; however, as described above, the dosage can be determined by taking into consideration of the
25 nature and severity of the disease, the patient's age, body

weight, general health condition, gender, meal,
administration time, method of administration, excretion
rate and other factors. In this case, the method of
administration can be also appropriately selected, and the
5 above-described prophylactic agent for HIV infection of the
present invention may be added directly to the blood or
blood derivative to be transfused, prior to blood
transfusion or use of blood derivative. In such a case, the
addition of the compound is preferably carried out
10 immediately before to 24 hours before, preferably
immediately before to 12 hours before, and more preferably
immediately before to 6 hours before, the transfusion or use
of blood derivative.

When the prophylactic agent for HIV infection of the
15 present invention is further administered in addition to the
blood or blood derivative to be transfused, at the time of
blood transfusion or use of blood derivative, the agent is
preferably administered from 1 hour before to simultaneously
with transfusion or use of blood derivative, and more
20 preferably, the agent is administered 1 to 3 times per day,
continuously for 4 weeks.

Moreover, when the compound represented by formula (I)
or a salt thereof is used in combination with a reverse
transcriptase inhibitor and/or a protease inhibitor, the
25 dosage of the reverse transcriptase inhibitor or the

protease inhibitor is appropriately selected in a range of, for example, about 1/200 to 1/2 or more and about 2 to 3 times or less of the general dosage.

The general dosages for representative reverse transcriptase inhibitors and protease inhibitors are as follows:

zidovudine: 100 mg
didanosine: 125-200 mg
zalcitabine: 0.75 mg
10 lamivudine: 150 mg
stavudine: 30-40 mg
saquinavir: 600 mg
ritonavir: 600 mg
indinavir: 800 mg
15 nelfinavir: 750 mg

Also, a specific embodiment of the case where the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof is used in combination with a reverse transcriptase inhibitor and/or a protease inhibitor will be described below.

20 (1) About 10 to 300 mg of the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof and about 50 to 200 mg of zidovudine for an adult (body weight of 50 kg), are administered in combination to the same subject. Each drug may be administered simultaneously or separately with a time
25 interval of 12 hours or less.

(2) About 10 to 300 mg of the compound represented by formula (I) or a salt thereof and about 300 to 1200 mg of saquinavir for an adult (body weight of 50 kg), are administered in combination to the same subject. Each drug
5 may be administered simultaneously or separately with a time interval of 12 hours or less.

The following Examples, Reference Examples, Experimental Example and Formulation Examples further illustrate the present invention in detail but are not to be
10 construed to limit the scope thereof.

Example 1 (Preparation of Compound 1)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
15 monohydrate (0.89 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was
20 washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material.

To a solution of (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (450 mg) in
25

THF (10 ml) were added thionyl chloride (0.11 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. After concentration under reduced pressure, a solution of the residue in THF (30 ml) was added dropwise to
5 a suspension of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (0.85 ml) in THF (20 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
10 acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
15 chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 1) (67.7 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.31-1.46 (2H, m), 1.51-1.88 (12H, m), 3.23-3.26 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.76-3.84 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.10-4.18 (3H, m), 6.52-6.58 (2H, m), 6.98 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.15 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.35 (2H,
25 d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.45-7.50 (4H, m), 7.64 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz),

7.79 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 8.05 (1H, s), 8.22 (1H, d, J=15.3 Hz).

Example 2 (Preparation of Compound 2)

5 To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (0.93 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate
10 solution (5 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a
15 colorless amorphous material.

 To a solution of (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.48 g) in THF (10 ml) were added thionyl chloride (0.12 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was
20 stirred for 1.5 hours. After concentration under reduced pressure, a solution of the residue in THF (30 ml) was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (0.89 ml) in THF (30 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the
25 resulting mixture at room temperature for 2 days, water was

added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 2) (77.2 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.92 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.32-1.45 (2H, m), 1.48-1.84 (12H, m), 2.26 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 3.22-3.26 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.77-3.83 (4H, m), 4.04 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.11 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.37-7.48 (7H, m), 7.60 (1H, s), 7.76-7.86 (3H, m).

IR (KBr) 3102, 1669, 1590, 1518, 1489, 1456, 1397, 1312, 1246, 1121, 1047, 822 cm⁻¹.

Example 3 (Preparation of Compound 3)

To (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (0.95 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml),

and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was

5 washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material.

To a solution of (2E)-3-[4-azocan-1-yl-4'-(2-
10 butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.50 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.106 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
15 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (0.92 ml) in THF (20 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 4 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5%
20 acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give
25 (S)-(2E)-3-[4-azocan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-

3-yl]-N-[4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 3) (280 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -147.7^\circ$ ($c = 0.467\%$, ethanol solution)

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.33-1.44 (2H, m), 1.50-1.82 (14H, m), 3.20-3.29 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.76-3.83 (4H, m), 4.01 (1H, d, $J=13.8$ Hz), 4.10-4.18 (3H, m), 6.53 (1H, d, $J=15.5$ Hz), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.21 (1H, 10 d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.45-7.51 (4H, m), 7.63 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 8.20 (1H, s), 8.29 (1H, d, $J=15.5$ Hz).

IR (KBr) 3102, 1686, 1590, 1534, 1491, 1453, 1397, 1343, 1248, 1167, 1121, 1047, 829 cm^{-1}

15 Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.76; H, 7.57; N, 7.94 : Found. C, 69.73; H, 7.45; N, 7.97.

Example 4 (Preparation of Compound 4)

To (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate 20 monohydrate (0.93 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate- 25 2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was

washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material.

5 To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.50 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.10 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a
10 suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (0.89 ml) in THF (30 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
15 acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
20 chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 4) (179.3 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

25 $[\alpha]_D = -151.2^\circ$ (c = 0.491%, ethanol solution)

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.86-0.97 (18H, m), 1.31-1.47 (2H, m), 1.51-1.93 (6H, m), 2.86 (4H, d, J=7.4 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 4.01 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.09-4.19 (3H, m), 6.57 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz), 6.59 (1H, s),
5 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.19 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.46-7.52 (4H, m), 7.67 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.14 (1H, s), 8.28 (1H d, J=15.4 Hz).

IR (KBr) 3103, 1686 1624, 1591, 1489, 1466, 1399, 1343, 1250, 1167, 1121, 1088, 1047, 997, 831 cm⁻¹

10 Elementary analysis C₄₂H₅₆N₄O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.87; H, 7.96; N, 7.76 : Found. C, 69.77; H, 7.79; N, 7.57.

Example 5 (Preparation of Compound 5)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
15 monohydrate (0.95 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (5 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-
20 2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material.

25 To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-

[isobutyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.50 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.106 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (0.92 ml) in THF (30 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[isobutyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 5) (175.0 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

[α]_D = -145.3° (c = 0.487%, ethanol solution)

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.79-0.97 (15H, m), 1.30-1.86 (9H, m), 2.87-3.00 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 4.01 (1H, d, J=13.8 Hz), 4.10-4.19 (3H, m), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.60 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.45-

7.50 (4H, m), 7.67 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
8.26 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 8.28 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3104, 1686, 1624, 1591, 1537, 1487, 1399, 1343,
1250, 1169, 1119, 1088, 1049, 824 cm^{-1}

5 Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{54}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.56; H,
7.83; N, 7.91 : Found. C, 69.47; H, 7.82; N, 7.93.

Example 6 (Preparation of Compound 6)

To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
10 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
monohydrate (1.88 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml),
and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the
aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate
solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-
15 2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was
washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate,
which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-
[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a
colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-
20 (2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[isobutyl(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-
yl]acrylic acid (1.0 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic
chloride (0.23 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature,
and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction
mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-
25 propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and

triethylamine (1.84 ml) in THF (20 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 3 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
5 with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic
10 silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[isobutyl(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 6) (362 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

15 $[\alpha]_D = -158.1^\circ$ (c = 0.473%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.85-0.97 (12H, m), 1.30-1.47 (4H, m), 1.52-1.78 (2H, m), 1.84-2.00 (1H, m), 2.73 (3H, s), 2.79 (2H, d, $J=7.4$ Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 4.11-4.19 (3H, m), 6.56
20 (1H, s) 6.65 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.43-7.52 (4H, m), 7.64 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 8.22 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz), 8.63 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3098, 1684, 1591, 1534, 1491, 1343, 1250, 1169,
25 1123, 1047, 826 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $C_{39}H_{50}N_4O_4S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 68.89; H, 7.56; N, 8.24 : Found. C, 68.83; H, 7.40; N, 8.14.

Example 7 (Preparation of Compound 7)

5 To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.82 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate
10 solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a
15 colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylic acid (1.0 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.21 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction
20 mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.76 ml) in THF (20 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was
25 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed

with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 7) (278 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -123.7^\circ$ ($c = 0.494\%$, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.92 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.23 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.29-1.48 (2H, m), 1.52-1.85 (12H, m), 2.73 (2H, q, $J=7.4$ Hz), 3.20-3.25 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.8$ Hz), 3.76-3.83 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, $J=14.0$ Hz), 4.07-4.19 (3H, m), 6.61 (1H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.36-7.49 (8H, m), 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.90 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3085, 1671, 1590, 1518, 1489, 1399, 1316, 1246, 1123, 1047, 820 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{54}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 70.07 ; H, 7.70 ; N, 7.78 : Found. C, 70.10 ; H, 7.74 ; N, 7.70.

Example 8 (Preparation of Compound 8)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.58 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.71 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.14 ml) and DMF (one drop) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of aforementioned aniline and triethylamine (1.5 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-

butoxyethoxy)-4-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-
N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 8) (250.6 mg)
as a yellow amorphous material.

5 $[\alpha]_D = -156.9^\circ$ (c = 0.485%, ethanol solution)

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.85-0.97 (12H, m), 1.04 (3H,
t, J=7.0 Hz), 1.29-1.48 (2H, m), 1.51-1.87 (5H, m), 2.87 (2H,
d, J=7.4 Hz), 3.06 (2H, q, J=7.0 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),
3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 4.00 (1H, d, J=14.2 Hz), 4.10-4.19 (3H,
10 m), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.61 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d,
J=8.8 Hz), 7.15 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz),
7.44-7.52 (4H, m), 7.67 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.79 (2H, d,
J=8.6 Hz), 8.25 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz), 8.38 (1H, s).

 IR (KBr) 3103, 1684, 1591, 1534, 1489, 1399, 1345, 1250,
15 1169, 1123, 1047, 826 cm⁻¹

 Elementary analysis C₄₀H₅₂N₄O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.23 ;
H, 7.70 ; N, 8.07 : Found. C, 69.13 ; H, 7.65 ; N, 7.82.

Example 9 (Preparation of Compound 9)

20 To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
monohydrate (1.64 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml),
and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the
aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate
25 solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-

2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.17 ml) and DMF (one drop) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 0.5 hour and then at room temperature for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.6 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 18 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 99) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 9) (410.5 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -155.1^\circ$ ($c = 0.504\%$, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.30-1.86 (12H, m), 2.89-3.00 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.75-3.84 (4H, m), 4.00 (1H, d, $J=13.8$ Hz), 4.10-4.19 (3H, m), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.66 (1H, d, $J=15.3$ Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.43-7.53 (4H, m), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, $J=15.3$ Hz), 8.25-8.45 (1H, m).

IR (KBr) 3031, 1684, 1590, 1534, 1489, 1343, 1250, 1231, 1169, 1123, 1044, 820 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.10 ; H, 7.29 ; N, 8.26 : Found. C, 69.12 ; H, 7.25 ; N, 8.13.

Example 10 (Preparation of Compound 10)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.58 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a

colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.80 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.17 ml) and DMF (one drop) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes and then at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.53 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 10) (343.7 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -134.0^\circ$ ($c = 0.487\%$, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.92 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.28-1.81 (12H, m), 2.29 (3H, d, $J=1.0$ Hz), 2.86-2.98 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.76-3.83

(4H, m), 4.00-4.19 (4H, m), 6.60 (1H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.31-7.49 (7H, m), 7.54-7.60 (1H, m), 7.77 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.82 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3032, 1661, 1591, 1522, 1487, 1453, 1310, 1233,
5 1178, 1125, 1042, 820 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 1.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 68.10 ;
H, 7.50 ; N, 7.94 : Found. C, 68.13 ; H, 7.40 ; N, 7.87.

Example 11 (Preparation of Compound 11)

10 To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.27 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate
15 solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a
20 colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.60 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.14 ml) and DMF (one drop) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture
25 was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-

imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine
(1.23 ml) in THF (30 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the
resulting mixture at room temperature for 18 hours, water
was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
5 acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5%
acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen
carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over
magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
10 chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol :
ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-
butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-
[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 11) (23 mg)
15 as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.94
(3H, t, J=7.0 Hz), 1.28-1.49 (6H, m), 1.90-2.01 (4H, m),
3.29-3.41 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m),
3.99-4.19 (4H, m), 6.71 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz), 6.59 (1H, s),
20 6.93 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.33-7.49
(6H, m), 7.59 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz),
7.84 (1H, s), 8.20 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz).

Example 12 (Preparation of Compound 12)

25 To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.64 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1) three times. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline as a colorless amorphous material. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.80 g) in THF (10 ml) were added oxalic chloride (0.18 ml) and DMF (one drop) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour and then at room temperature for 0.5 hour. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to a suspension of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.58 ml) in THF (30 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic

silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 12) (488.3

5 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -123.0^\circ$ (c = 0.538%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.29-1.47 (2H, m), 1.51-1.78 (4H, m), 1.87-1.99 (4H, m), 2.20 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 3.30-3.41 (4H, m), 10 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.76-3.83 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.08-4.18 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.91 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.33-7.48 (7H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.85 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3029, 1667, 1603, 1590, 1520, 1497, 1489, 1397, 15 1314, 1246, 1121, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.10 ; H, 7.29 ; N, 8.26 : Found. C, 68.97 ; H, 7.24 ; N, 8.07.

Example 13 (Preparation of Compound 13)

20 To (S)-4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide 25 solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-

2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (one drop) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.176 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.52 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 13) (11 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-1.03 (9H, m), 1.31-1.82

(11H, m), 2.62-2.81 (2H, m), 3.13-3.26 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.75-3.84 (4H, m), 3.97-4.19 (4H, m), 6.55-6.65 (2H, m), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.45-7.52 (4H, m), 7.65-7.69 (1H, m),
5 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz).

Example 14 (Preparation of Compound 14)

To (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
10 monohydrate (1.19 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with
15 saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic
20 acid (0.60 g) and DMF (one drop) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.12 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. To the reaction system were added THF (20 ml) and DMF (4 ml) and the mixture was further stirred for 1 hour. The solution was added
25 dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and triethylamine (1.15 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 14) (536.6 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -131.6^\circ$ ($c = 0.472\%$, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.92 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 0.99 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 1.26-1.81 (11H, m), 2.29 (3H, s), 2.61-2.79 (2H, m), 3.12-3.25 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.75-3.83 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, $J=14.2$ Hz), 4.08-4.19 (3H, m), 6.61 (1H, s), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, $J=9.2$ Hz), 7.37-7.56 (8H, m), 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.82 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3185, 1669, 1607, 1590, 1518, 1487, 1312, 1248, 1225, 1121, 823 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{52}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.76 ;

H, 7.57 ; N, 7.94 : Found. C, 69.73 ; H, 7.62 ; N, 7.85.

Example 15 (Preparation of Compound 15)

To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
5 monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml),
and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the
aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide
solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-
10 2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with
saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was
concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-
propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-
15 1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF
(0.1 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.175 ml)
at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for
1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of
(S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline
20 and pyridine (1.48 ml) in THF (30 ml) at 0°C. After
stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20
hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted
with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an
aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, an aqueous sodium hydrogen
25 carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over

magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-
5 biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 15) (917.6 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.22 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.30-1.48 (2H, m),
10 1.55-1.79 (4H, m), 1.86-2.01 (4H, m), 2.70 (2H, q, J=7.5 Hz), 3.21-3.32 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.77-3.84 (4H, m), 4.01 (1H, d, J=14.2 Hz), 4.07-4.19 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.91 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.34-7.48 (8H, m), 7.79 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.99 (1H, s).

15 Elementary analysis C₄₀H₅₀N₄O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 70.35 ; H, 7.38 ; N, 8.20 : Found. C, 70.31 ; H, 7.63 ; N, 8.20.

Example 16 (Preparation of Compound 16)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
20 monohydrate (1.64 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-
25 2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with

saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.18 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.52 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 3 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 16) (976 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -155.4^\circ$ (c = 0.525%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 0.94

(3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 1.29-1.49 (2H, m),
1.53-2.01 (7H, m), 2.08-2.28 (1H, m), 2.93-3.08 (1H, m),
3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.64-3.84 (6H, m), 3.99 (1H, d,
J=14.2 Hz), 4.07-4.19 (3H, m), 6.54 (1H, s), 6.56 (1H, d,
5 J=15.4 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.99 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz),
7.32 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.42-7.49 (4H, m), 7.59 (1H, d,
J=2.2 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.13 (1H, d, J=15.4 Hz),
8.74-8.78 (1H, m).

Elementary analysis $C_{39}H_{48}N_4O_4S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 69.10 ;
10 H, 7.29 ; N, 8.26 : Found. C, 68.96 ; H, 7.43 ; N, 8.21.

Example 17 (Preparation of Compound 17)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
15 monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml),
and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the
aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide
solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-
2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with
20 saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was
concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-
propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-
methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic
25 acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added

oxalic chloride (0.175 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.48 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 64 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 17) (427 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -137.9^\circ$ (c = 0.501%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.12 (3H, d, J=5.8 Hz), 1.26-1.46 (2H, m), 1.51-1.95 (7H, m), 2.10-2.27 (4H, m), 2.84-3.04 (1H, m), 3.45-3.63 (3H, m), 3.73-3.91 (5H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, J=13.2 Hz), 4.08-4.18 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.96 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.35-7.53 (8H, m), 7.78 (2H, d,

J=8.4 Hz), 7.82 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3026, 1669, 1590, 1518, 1489, 1312, 1248, 1119, 820 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.43 ;
5 H, 7.43 ; N, 8.10 : Found. C, 69.24 ; H, 7.73 ; N, 7.97.

Example 18 (Preparation of Compound 18)

To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
10 monohydrate (1.63 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with
15 saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-morpholin-4-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in
20 THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.18 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.52 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the
25 resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water

was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-morpholin-4-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-
10 [[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 18) (1.17 g) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -158.3^\circ$ (c = 0.551%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.88 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 0.94
15 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.31-1.49 (2H, m), 1.56-1.80 (4H, m),
2.92-3.05 (4H, m), 3.57 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80-3.98 (8H, m),
4.11-4.23 (4H, m), 6.48 (1H, s), 6.73 (1H, d, $J=13.7$ Hz),
6.96 (2H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.30 (2H, d,
 $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.50-7.55 (2H, m), 7.63
20 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 8.19 (1H, d,
 $J=15.7$ Hz), 9.23-9.34 (1H, m).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 67.13 ;
H, 6.97 ; N, 8.24 : Found. C, 67.07 ; H, 7.10 ; N, 7.97.

25 Example 19 (Preparation of Compound 19)

To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.69 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.18 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.57 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 18 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic

silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49)
to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-

[methyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[(1-propyl-
1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound

5 19) (1.17 g) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -161.9^\circ$ (c = 0.486%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.85-0.97 (9H, m), 1.32-1.47

(2H, m), 1.52-1.81 (6H, m), 2.77 (3H, s), 2.91-2.98 (2H, m),

3.57 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.75-3.85 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d,

10 J=14.6 Hz), 4.12-4.19 (3H, m), 6.55 (1H, s), 6.66 (1H, d,

J=15.8 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz),

7.32 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.43-7.52 (4H, m), 7.63 (1H, d,

J=2.2 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.18 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz),

8.64-8.75 (1H, m).

15 Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.25\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.01 ;
H, 7.39 ; N, 8.47 : Found. C, 69.17 ; H, 7.70 ; N, 8.30.

Example 20 (Preparation of Compound 20)

To (S)-4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

20 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate

monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml),

and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the

aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide

solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-

25 2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with

saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline.

To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.175 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.48 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 64 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 20) (1.03 g) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -158.3^\circ$ (c = 0.508%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.85-0.97 (9H, m), 1.30-1.49

(2H, m), 1.55-2.04 (9H, m), 2.33-2.44 (1H, m), 2.52-2.73 (1H, m), 3.04-3.21 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.75-3.84 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.11-4.19 (3H, m), 6.55 (1H, s), 6.69 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.43-7.53 (4H, m), 7.65 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.16 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 8.47-8.60 (1H, m).

Elementary analysis $C_{40}H_{50}N_4O_4S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 69.43 ; H, 7.43 ; N, 8.10 : Found. C, 69.58 ; H, 7.44 ; N, 7.92.

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Example 21 (Preparation of Compound 21)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.175 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room

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temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.48 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 2 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 21) (0.99 g) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -156.9^\circ$ (c = 0.495%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.85-0.97 (9H, m), 1.28-1.97 (12H, m), 2.54-2.75 (1H, m), 2.93-3.24 (2H, m), 3.57 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.74-3.85 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.11-4.19 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.69 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.18 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.45-7.54 (4H, m), 7.69 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.81 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 8.35 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz), 8.63 (1H, br s).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.43 ;

H, 7.43 ; N, 8.10 : Found. C, 69.17 ; H, 7.42 ; N, 7.90.

Example 22 (Preparation of Compound 22)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.02 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (7.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (7.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (0.50 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.11 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 40 minutes. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (0.95 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 3 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried

over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 22) (511 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -164.8^\circ$ (c = 0.484%, ethanol solution)

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.30-1.49 (2H, m), 1.55-1.82 (5H, m), 1.98-2.44 (2H, m), 2.98-3.07 (1H, m), 3.28-3.51 (3H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 3.97 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.13-4.19 (3H, m), 6.50 (1H, d, J=15.0 Hz), 6.52 (1H, s), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.40-7.53 (5H, m), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, J=15.0 Hz), 9.09 (1H, s).

Example 23 (Preparation of Compound 23)

To (S)-4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.59 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl

acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.17 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.48 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 23) (990 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -132.3^\circ$ (c = 0.498%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.30-1.48 (2H, m), 1.55-1.84 (5H, m), 1.98-2.44 (5H, m), 2.88-2.96 (1H, m),
5 3.17-3.48 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.76-3.83 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, $J=14.2$ Hz), 4.08-4.18 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.87 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.32-7.47 (7H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, s).

10 Example 24 (Preparation of Compound 24)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.53 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To
15 the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-
20 propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.80 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.17 ml) at 0°C , and the mixture was
25 stirred at room temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was

added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.42 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 4 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 24) (0.76 g) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -127.6^\circ$ (c = 0.488%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.28-1.48 (2H, m), 1.51-1.83 (4H, m), 2.03-2.23 (5H, m), 3.12-3.51 (7H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.75-3.83 (4H, m), 3.95-4.19 (5H, m), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.93 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.35-7.48 (7H, m), 7.57 (1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.95 (1H, s).

Example 25 (Preparation of Compound 25)

To (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.80 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To
5 the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-
10 propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.0 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (20 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.20 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 hours.
15 The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.68 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 3 days, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
20 acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
25 chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate) to give

(S)-(2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 25) (739.3 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

5 $[\alpha]_D = -127.5^\circ$ (c = 0.493%, ethanol solution)

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.6 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.25-1.46 (2H, m), 1.51-1.83 (4H, m), 2.00-2.35 (8H, m), 3.17-3.31 (2H, m), 3.42-3.67 (4H, m), 3.76-3.83 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, J=14.2 Hz), 4.08-4.19 (3H, 10 m), 5.26-5.36 (1H, m), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.92 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.35-7.48 (7H, m), 7.63 (1H, s), 7.78 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.86 (1H, s).

Example 26 (Preparation of Compound 26)

15 To a solution of (S)-(2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (640 mg) in ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (1.5 20 ml) at room temperature. After stirring the mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, ethanol was distilled off under reduced pressure, which was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under 25 reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by

column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

5 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 26) (500 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -131.4^\circ$ (c = 0.488%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89 (3H, t, J=7.8 Hz) 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.0 Hz), 1.29-1.49 (2H, m), 1.54-1.82 (4H, m),
10 1.91-2.32 (5H, m), 3.12-3.38 (3H, m), 3.42-3.59 (3H, m), 3.73-3.83 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d, J=14.4 Hz), 4.06-4.18 (3H, m), 4.46-4.56 (1H, m), 6.50 (1H, s), 6.94 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.30 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.36-7.48 (5H, m), 7.55 (1H, s), 7.79 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 8.32-8.39 (1H,
15 m).

Example 27 (Preparation of Compound 27)

To (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
20 monohydrate (1.03 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (8.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (8.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed
25 with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which

was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.50 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.094 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (0.96 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 18 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 5% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 27) (433 mg) as a colorless amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -136.3^\circ$ (c = 0.484%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.29-1.47 (2H, m), 1.55-1.82 (4H, m),

2.11 (3H, d, J=1.4 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.74-3.85
(4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, J=14.2 Hz), 4.07-4.21 (3H, m), 6.50
(1H, t, J=2.2 Hz), 6.58 (1H, s), 7.04 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
7.22-7.29 (1H, m), 7.35 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.47-7.80 (10H,
5 m), 7.96 (1H, s).

Example 28. (Preparation of Compound 28)

To (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate
10 monohydrate (1.48 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (10.0
ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To
the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide
solution (10.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl
acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed
15 with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which
was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[(1-
propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-
1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]acrylic acid (0.70 g) and
20 DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.16
ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature
for 1 hour. DMF (5 ml) and THF (20 ml) were added thereto,
and the solution was then added dropwise to a mixture of
(S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline
25 and pyridine (1.38 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After

stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-2-acrylic amide (Compound 28) (784.5 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

$[\alpha]_D = -115.4^\circ$ (c = 0.525%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.88 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.29-1.49 (2H, m), 1.55-1.77 (4H, m), 1.81-1.96 (2H, m), 2.80-2.86 (5H, m), 3.12-3.22 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.74-3.84 (4H, m), 3.98 (1H, d, $J=13.8$ Hz), 4.11-4.18 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.63 (1H, d, $J=16.5$ Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.40-7.48 (4H, m), 7.80 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 8.05 (1H, d, $J=16.5$ Hz), 8.73 (1H, s).

Example 29 (Preparation of Compound 29)

To (S)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-

yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.23 g) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (8.0 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% sodium hydroxide solution (8.0 ml), followed by extraction with ethyl acetate-2-propanol (4 : 1). The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, which was concentrated under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.60 g) and DMF (0.1 ml) in THF (10 ml) was added oxalic chloride (0.124 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour. The solution was added dropwise to a mixture of (S)-4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (1.15 ml) in THF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 20 hours, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution, water, an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (basic silica gel, ethyl acetate → ethanol : ethyl acetate 1 : 49) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-

butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-2-acrylic amide (Compound 29) (461 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

5 $[\alpha]_D = -134.2^\circ$ (c = 0.495%, ethanol solution)

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.31-1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.89 (4H, m), 1.84-1.95 (2H, m), 2.26 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.78 (3H, s), 2.84-2.88 (2H, m), 3.16-3.19 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 10 3.75-3.82 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.07-4.17 (3H, m), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.97 (2H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz), 7.27 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.42-7.45 (4H, m), 7.77 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.96 (1H, s).

15 Example 30 (Preparation of Compounds 30 and 31)

(Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 23) (570 mg) was optically resolved by using CHIRALPAK AD 20 (50 mmID \times 500 mmL) (elution solvent, ethanol : 2-propanol = 7 : 3). The fraction was concentrated into dry solid, and the residue was dissolved in ethanol, which was filtered by a 0.45 μm filter. The filtrate was concentrated to give two diastereomers of Compound 23 [the former fraction: 25 diastereomer 1 (Compound 30) (170 mg, 99.6%de) and the

latter fraction: diastereomer 2 (Compound 31) (173 mg, 98.0%de)].

Compound 30 $[\alpha]_D = -64.6^\circ$ (c = 0.502%, ethanol solution)

Compound 31 $[\alpha]_D = -197.1^\circ$ (c = 0.520%, ethanol

5 solution)

Example 31 (Preparation of Compound 32)

(S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluo-yl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.01 g) was dissolved
10 in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (5.17 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5.17 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
15 brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
20 solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[(2-methoxyethyl)(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (500 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.133 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes
25 under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added

dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (2.46 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for
5 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution twice, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution twice and saturated brine once, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The
10 solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 3 : 100) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[(2-methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino]-1,1'-
15 biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (527 mg) (Compound 32) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88-0.96 (6H, m), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.57-1.79 (4H, m), 2.87 (3H, s), 3.18 (2H, t, J=5.7
20 Hz), 3.43 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.69 (2H, t, J=5.7 Hz), 3.77 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.03 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.11 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 6.61-6.67 (2H, m), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.18 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.36 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.46-7.54
25 (4H, m), 7.70 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz),

8.13 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 8.56 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{38}H_{48}N_4O_5S \cdot 0.25H_2O$, Calcd. C, 67.38 ;
H, 7.22 ; N, 8.27 ; Found. C, 67.08 ; H, 7.62 ; N, 8.16.

$[\alpha]_D = -158.1^\circ$ (C = 0.322%, in ethanol)

5

Example 32 (Preparation of Compound 33)

(S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (636 mg) was dissolved
in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (3.24 ml),
10 followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (3.24 ml), followed
by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4). The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine, dried over
magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off
15 under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added
tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled
off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-(((1-
propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution
of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-
20 pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid
(350 mg) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was added a drop of DMF,
and then oxalyl chloride (0.083 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was
returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes
under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added
25 dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-

yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (1.54 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was
5 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution twice, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution twice and saturated brine once, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then
10 the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 12) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (328 mg)
15 (Compound 33) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.86-0.96 (6H, m), 1.34-1.47 (2H, m), 1.58-1.78 (4H, m), 2.71 (3H, s), 3.57 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.77-3.84 (4H, m), 3.88 (3H, s), 3.95 (2H, s), 3.99 (1H, d, J=13.8 Hz), 4.13-4.18 (3H, m), 6.54 (1H, s), 6.71 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.38 (1H, s), 7.44-7.51 (5H, m), 7.66 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 8.87 (1H, s).

25 Elementary analysis C₄₀H₄₈N₆O₄S·0.75H₂O, Calcd. C, 66.50 ;

H, 6.91 ; N, 11.63 ; Found. C, 66.59 ; H, 7.02 ; N, 11.52.

$[\alpha]_D = -147.3^\circ$ (C = 0.398%, in ethanol)

Example 33 (Preparation of Compound 34)

5 (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (424 mg) was dissolved
in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.13 ml),
followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.13 ml), followed
10 by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.
The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was
15 again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-
1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-
methylacrylic acid (230 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was
20 added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.055 ml) at
0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and
stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The
solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and
25 pyridine (1.01 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a

nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution twice, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution twice and saturated brine once, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 12) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (236 mg) (Compound 34) as a yellow amorphous material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89-0.96 (6H, m), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.56-1.78 (4H, m), 2.29 (3H, d, $J=0.9$ Hz), 2.74 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.80-3.83 (7H, m), 3.96 (2H, s), 4.04 (1H, d, $J=14.1$ Hz), 4.10 (1H, d, $J=14.1$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.4$ Hz), 6.59 (1H, s), 7.01 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.06 (1H, d, $J=9.3$ Hz), 7.26-7.28 (1H, m), 7.36-7.39 (3H, m), 7.47-7.50 (5H, m), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.73 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.84 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{41}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 67.28 ; H, 7.02 ; N, 11.48 ; Found. C, 66.97 ; H, 6.97 ; N, 11.37.

$[\alpha]_D = -126.7^\circ$ (C = 0.357%, in ethanol)

Example 34 (Preparation of Compound 35)

(S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
5 di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (256 mg) was dissolved
in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.6 ml),
followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.6 ml), followed
by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.
10 The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was
again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-
15 (((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-
1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]but-2-enoic acid (125 mg) in
tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then
oxalyl chloride (0.034 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned
20 to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a
nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise
to a solution of (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-
yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (0.62 ml) in
tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.
25 The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for

3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution twice, an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution twice and saturated brine once, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1 → ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]but-2-enoic amide (41 mg) (Compound 35) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-0.95 (6H, m), 1.35-1.43 (2H, m), 1.55-1.75 (4H, m), 1.88-1.95 (4H, m), 2.60 (3H, s), 3.20-3.30 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.3 Hz), 3.75-3.82 (4H, m), 3.99 (1H, d, J=13.8 Hz), 4.07-4.16 (3H, m), 6.02 (1H, s), 6.53 (1H, s), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.24-7.47 (7H, m), 7.74 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.86 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₃₉H₄₈N₄O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.10 ; H, 7.29 ; N, 8.26 ; Found. C, 69.20 ; H, 7.37 ; N, 8.33.

[α]_D = -144.7° (C = 0.301%, in ethanol)

Example 35 (Preparation of Compound 36)

(S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline

di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (371 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.8 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.8 ml), followed
5 by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was
10 again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (180 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and
15 then oxalyl chloride (0.048 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (0.9 ml) in
20 tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous 10% acetic acid solution twice, an aqueous
25 saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution twice and

saturated brine once, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate →

5 methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 25) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (107 mg) (Compound 36) as a yellow amorphous material.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89-0.96 (6H, m), 1.35-1.50 (2H, m), 1.55-1.80 (4H, m), 2.16 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.3$ Hz), 3.76-3.84 (4H, m), 4.00-4.20 (4H, m), 6.36-6.40 (2H, m), 6.57 (1H, s), 6.85-6.91 (3H, m), 7.04 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.43-7.69 (9H, m).

15 Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_4\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 69.51 ; H, 6.73 ; N, 8.31 ; Found. C, 69.38 ; H, 6.72 ; N, 8.06.

$[\alpha]_D = -130.1^\circ$ ($C = 0.244\%$, in ethanol)

Example 36 (Preparation of Compound 37)

20 (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (721 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (5.4 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5.4 ml), followed
25 by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.

The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1,4-dioxo-7-azaspiro[4.4]non-7-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (400 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.094 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (1.75 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, which was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 50). The resulting residue was recrystallized from diisopropyl ether-ethyl acetate to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1,4-dioxo-7-

azaspiro[4.4]non-7-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (319 mg) (Compound 37)
as yellow crystals.

5 m.p. 139.5-140.5°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89-0.96 (6H, m), 1.33-1.46
(2H, m), 1.56-1.77 (4H, m), 2.18-2.23 (5H, m), 3.26 (2H, s),
3.38 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.75-3.82
(4H, m), 3.89-4.18 (8H, m), 6.62 (1H, s), 6.94-7.00 (3H, m),
10 7.37-7.51 (8H, m), 7.81 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 8.00 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₄₁H₅₀N₄O₆S, Calcd. C, 67.74 ; H,
6.93 ; N, 7.71 ; Found. C, 67.48 ; H, 7.17 ; N, 7.57.

[α]_D = -128.4° (C = 0.465%, in ethanol)

15 Example 37 (Preparation of Compound 38)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (473 mg) was dissolved
in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (3.54 ml),
followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
20 aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (3.54 ml), followed
by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.
The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
25 residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was

again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[4-[3-[(acetyloxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-
yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic
5 acid (270 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of
DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.062 ml) at 0°C. The
mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30
minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then
added dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-
10 yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (1.15 ml) in
tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.
The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred
overnight. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture
was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was
15 washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then
dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off
under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
separated and purified by basic silica gel column
chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate =
20 1 : 25) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-
1-yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (222 mg) (Compound 38)
as a yellow amorphous material.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.96 (6H, m), 1.36-1.43

(2H, m), 1.50-1.78 (5H, m), 2.05-2.19 (7H, m), 2.55-2.70 (1H, m), 3.09-3.15 (1H, m), 3.29-3.35 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.78-3.83 (4H, m), 4.02-4.18 (6H, m), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.92 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.35-7.47 (7H, m), 7.59 (1H, s), 7.77-7.80 (3H, m).

Elementary analysis $C_{42}H_{52}N_4O_6S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 67.26 ; H, 7.12 ; N, 7.47 ; Found. C, 67.01 ; H, 7.06 ; N, 7.28.

$[\alpha]_D = -118.2^\circ$ (C = 0.350%, in ethanol)

10 Example 38 (Preparation of Compound 39)

To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 38) (150 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (3 ml) and methanol (3 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.3 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. To the reaction solution was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 19) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-

biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (91.8 mg) (Compound 39) as a yellow amorphous material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89-0.96 (6H, m), 1.36-1.46 (2H, m), 1.50-1.85 (5H, m), 2.10-2.25 (4H, m), 2.45-2.55 (1H, m), 2.83-2.90 (1H, m), 3.15-3.30 (2H, m), 3.48-3.57 (3H, m), 3.75-3.82 (6H, m), 3.98-4.17 (4H, m), 6.51 (1H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 6.97-7.03 (3H, m), 7.31-7.35 (2H, m), 7.41-7.47 (6H, m), 7.82 (2H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 8.78 (1H, d, $J=3.9$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{50}\text{N}_4\text{O}_5\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 67.87 ; H, 7.26 ; N, 7.91 ; Found. C, 67.58 ; H, 7.24 ; N, 7.88.

$[\alpha]_D = -125.9^\circ$ ($C = 0.370\%$, in ethanol)

Example 39 (Preparation of Compound 40)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (423 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (3.17 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (3.17 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-

(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (235 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.055 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (1.03 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred overnight. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 20) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (38 mg) (Compound 40) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88-0.96 (6H, m), 1.35-1.47 (2H, m), 1.50-1.80 (4H, m), 2.01-2.25 (4H, m), 2.30-2.50 (1H,

m), 2.77-2.83 (1H, m), 3.10-3.35 (3H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.70-3.77 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.95-4.18 (5H, m), 6.66 (1H, s), 6.97-7.01 (3H, m), 7.37 (2H, d, J=7.8 Hz), 7.44-7.49 (6H, m), 7.98-8.02 (2H, m), 9.04 (1H, s).

5 Elementary analysis $C_{41}H_{50}N_4O_6S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 66.91 ; H, 6.98 ; N, 7.61 ; Found. C, 66.83 ; H, 6.99 ; N, 7.44.

$[\alpha]_D = -123.6^\circ$ (C = 0.223%, in ethanol)

Example 40 (Preparation of Compound 41)

10 To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 40) (220 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (6 ml) and methanol (6 ml) was added a 1
15 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.12 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 7 hours. To the reaction solution were added water and 1 N hydrochloric acid (0.9 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried
20 over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by preparative HPLC to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (117 mg) (Compound 41)
25

as a yellow amorphous material.

m.p. 184.0-186.0°C

Elementary analysis $C_{40}H_{48}N_4O_6S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 66.55 ;
H, 6.84 ; N, 7.76 ; Found. C, 66.68 ; H, 6.76 ; N, 7.49.

5 $[\alpha]_D = -155.0^\circ$ (C = 0.324%, in ethanol)

Example 41 (Preparation of Compound 42)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
di-p-toluo-yl-D-tartrate monohydrate (768 mg) was dissolved
10 in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (5.75 ml),
followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5.75 ml), followed
by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.
The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
15 brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was
again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
20 solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-
dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic
acid (400 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of
DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.1 ml) at 0°C. The mixture
was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes
25 under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added

dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (1.86 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (15 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred overnight. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 20) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (316 mg) (Compound 42) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89-0.98 (12H, m), 1.35-1.45 (2H, m), 1.50-1.65 (2H, m), 1.70-1.78 (2H, m), 2.16 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.22-2.37 (2H, m), 2.99-3.04 (2H, m), 3.41-3.46 (2H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.77-3.81 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.07-4.16 (3H, m), 6.56 (1H, s), 6.83 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.30 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz), 7.35-7.45 (6H, m), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.75-7.79 (3H, m).

Elementary analysis C₄₁H₅₂N₄O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.76 ; H, 7.57 ; N, 7.94 ; Found. C, 69.62 ; H, 7.47 ; N, 7.69.

$[\alpha]_D = -126.6^\circ$ (C = 0.374%, in ethanol)

Example 42 (Preparation of Compound 43)

To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
5 [[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 41) (120 mg), ammonium chloride (11.2 mg) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (33.4 mg) in DMF (5 ml) were added triethylamine
10 (0.03 ml) and a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, followed by adding 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (41.8 mg), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto and the mixture was
15 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate =
20 1 : 11) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carbamoylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 43) (32.4 mg) as a yellow amorphous material.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.87-0.96 (6H, m), 1.33-1.46

(2H, m), 1.56-1.90 (4H, m), 2.10-2.30 (4H, m), 2.35-2.45 (1H, m), 2.71 (1H, t, J=8.1 Hz), 2.95-3.07 (1H, m), 3.11-3.20 (1H, m), 3.32-3.37 (1H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.73-3.83 (4H, m), 3.93-4.18 (5H, m), 5.78 (1H, br), 5.97-6.09 (1H, m),
5 6.50 (1H, d, J=17.1 Hz), 6.96-7.01 (3H, m), 7.26-7.32 (2H, m), 7.41-7.48 (6H, m), 6.69 (2H, d, J=7.5 Hz), 9.45 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{40}H_{49}N_5O_5S \cdot 1.0H_2O$, Calcd. C, 65.82 ; H, 7.04 ; N, 9.59 ; Found. C, 65.82 ; H, 7.01 ; N, 9.28.

$[\alpha]_D = -122.8^\circ$ (C = 0.247%, in ethanol)

10

Example 43 (Preparation of Compound 44)

To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-
15 [[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 41) (120 mg), methylammonium chloride (14.2 mg) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (33.4 mg) in DMF (5 ml) were added triethylamine (0.03 ml) and a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, followed by adding 1-ethyl-3-(3-
20 dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (41.8 mg), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The
25 solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then

the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 11) and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-diisopropyl ether to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 44) (65.2 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 127.0-128.5°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-0.96 (6H, m), 1.36-1.43 (2H, m), 1.50-1.74 (4H, m), 2.05-2.25 (4H, m), 2.30-2.45 (1H, m), 2.60-2.70 (1H, m), 2.85-3.00 (4H, m), 3.05-3.20 (1H, m), 3.30-3.40 (1H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.65-3.75 (2H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.2 Hz), 4.00-4.18 (5H, m), 5.60-5.70 (1H, m), 6.71 (1H, s), 6.98-7.01 (3H, m), 7.35-7.38 (2H, m), 7.46-7.49 (6H, m), 8.14-8.19 (2H, m), 9.70 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₄₁H₅₁N₅O₅S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 67.00 ; H, 7.13 ; N, 9.53 ; Found. C, 66.78 ; H, 7.06 ; N, 9.25.

[α]_D = -124.7° (C = 0.322%, in ethanol)

Example 44 (Preparation of Compound 45)

To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 41) (120 mg),

dimethylammonium chloride (17.1 mg) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (33.4 mg) in DMF (5 ml) were added triethylamine (0.03 ml) and a catalytic amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, followed by adding 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (41.8 mg), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 11) and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-diisopropyl ether to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(dimethylaminocarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 45) (76.5 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 151.0-152.0°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.86-0.96 (6H, m), 1.36-1.73 (6H, m), 1.90-2.05 (1H, m), 2.25 (3H, s), 2.45-2.60 (2H, m), 2.95-3.20 (7H, m), 3.22-3.40 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.62-3.70 (2H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.00-4.29 (5H, m), 6.74 (1H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 6.96-7.01 (3H, m), 7.33-7.37 (2H, m), 7.44-7.54 (6H, m), 8.13-8.19 (2H, m), 10.09 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{42}H_{53}N_5O_5S \cdot 0.75H_2O$, Calcd. C, 66.95 ;
H, 7.29 ; N, 9.29 ; Found. C, 66.96 ; H, 7.13 ; N, 9.32.

$[\alpha]_D = -117.7^\circ$ (C = 0.331%, in ethanol)

5 Example 45 (Preparation of Compound 46)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline
di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (360 mg) was dissolved
in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.7 ml),
followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
10 aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.7 ml), followed
by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice.
The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated
brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
15 residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was
again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-
pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]acrylic acid (170 mg) in
20 dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then
oxalyl chloride (0.047 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned
to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a
nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise
to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-
25 yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (0.87 ml) in

tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
5 with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate =
10 3 : 100) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (131 mg) (Compound 46) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-0.96 (6H, m), 1.34-1.44
15 (2H, m), 1.50-1.80 (4H, m), 1.90-1.96 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.60-3.68 (4H, m), 3.78-3.83 (4H, m), 3.98 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.13-4.18 (3H, m), 6.40 (1H, d, J=15.0 Hz), 6.51 (1H, s), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.32 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz),
7.40 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.48 (1H, s), 7.71 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz),
20 7.78 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 8.11 (2H, d, J=15.0 Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.59 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₃₇H₄₅N₅O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 66.84 ; H, 6.97 ; N, 10.53 ; Found. C, 66.72 ; H, 6.96 ; N, 10.24.

[α]_D = -166.5° (C = 0.327%, in ethanol)

Example 46 (Preparation of Compound 47)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (327 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.45 ml),
5 followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.45 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent
10 was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (160 mg)
15 in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.043 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise
20 to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (0.79 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was
25 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed

with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column

5 chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 100) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (156 mg) (Compound 47) as a yellow amorphous material.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.91-0.96 (6H, m), 1.36-1.43 (2H, m), 1.52-1.66 (2H, m), 1.72-1.79 (2H, m), 1.90-2.00 (4H, m), 2.13 (3H, s), 3.50-3.57 (6H, m), 3.79-3.85 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 4.09-4.18 (3H, m), 6.53 (1H, s), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.35-7.47 (5H, m), 7.50 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz),
15 7.64 (1H, s), 7.76-7.79 (3H, m), 8.36 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{47}\text{N}_5\text{O}_4\text{S}\cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 67.23 ; H, 7.13 ; N, 10.32 ; Found. C, 67.11 ; H, 7.05 ; N, 10.08.

$[\alpha]_D = -134.8^\circ$ ($C = 0.407\%$, in ethanol)

20 Example 47 (Preparation of Compound 48)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (988 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (7 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (5.03 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an
25 aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (5.03 ml), followed

by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting
5 residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid
10 (500 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.13 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-
15 yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (2.4 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
20 with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate =
25 3 : 100) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-

2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (660 mg) (Compound 48) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.95 (6H, m), 1.10 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.36-1.43 (2H, m), 1.50-1.78 (5H, m), 2.00-2.11 (1H, m), 2.13 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.20-2.40 (1H, m), 3.11-3.18 (1H, m), 3.48-3.66 (5H, m), 3.78-3.84 (4H, m), 4.02 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.09-4.17 (3H, m), 6.52 (1H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.34-7.48 (6H, m), 7.62 (1H, s), 7.75-7.80 (3H, m), 8.34 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₃₉H₄₉N₅O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 67.60 ; H, 7.27 ; N, 10.11 ; Found. C, 67.50 ; H, 7.18 ; N, 9.88.

[α]_D = -135.6° (C = 0.333%, in ethanol)

Example 48 (Preparation of Compound 49)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (701 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (3.6 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (3.6 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was

again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-
(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a
solution of (2E)-3-[2-(3-acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-
[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid
5 (400 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF,
and then oxalyl chloride (0.092 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was
returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes
under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added
dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-
10 yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (2.08 ml) in
tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.
The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for
3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
15 with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried
over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under
reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
separated and purified by basic silica gel column
chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate =
20 1 : 19) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-
1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-
[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (458 mg) (Compound 49)
as a yellow amorphous material.

25 ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.96 (6H, m), 1.33-1.43

(2H, m), 1.55-1.79 (5H, m), 1.95-2.13 (7H, m), 2.55-2.65 (1H, m), 3.37-3.43 (1H, m), 3.53-3.59 (4H, m), 3.63-3.69 (1H, m), 3.79-3.85 (4H, m), 4.01-4.18 (6H, m), 6.53 (1H, s), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.36-7.47 (5H, m), 7.52 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz),
5 7.60 (1H, s), 7.79 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.85 (1H, s), 8.36 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis $C_{41}H_{51}N_5O_6S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 65.58 ; H, 6.98 ; N, 9.33 ; Found. C, 65.59 ; H, 7.01 ; N, 9.03.

$[\alpha]_D = -119.8^\circ$ (C = 0.408%, in ethanol)

10

Example 49 (Preparation of Compound 50)

To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-
15 1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 49) (220 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (4 ml) and methanol (4 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.445 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 hours. To the reaction solution were added water and 1 N
20 hydrochloric acid (0.4 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica
25 gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate \rightarrow methanol : ethyl

acetate = 1 : 9) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (150 mg) (Compound 50)

5 as a yellow amorphous material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.88-0.96 (6H, m), 1.33-1.46 (2H, m), 1.50-1.79 (5H, m), 2.05-2.16 (4H, m), 2.45-2.55 (1H, m), 3.35-3.50 (1H, m), 3.53-3.58 (4H, m), 3.67-3.71 (1H, m), 3.79-4.18 (10H, m), 6.41 (1H, d, $J=4.8$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.28-7.46 (6H, m), 7.52 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.80 (2H, dd, $J=8.7, 1.8$ Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, $J=3.9$ Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, $J=2.7$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_5\text{O}_5\text{S} \cdot 0.75\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 65.66 ; H, 7.13 ; N, 9.82 ; Found. C, 65.60 ; H, 7.08 ; N, 9.54.

15 $[\alpha]_D = -128.6^\circ$ (C = 0.436%, in ethanol)

Example 50 (Preparation of Compound 51)

(-)-4-(((1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (409 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.1 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (2.1 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent

25

was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added tetrahydrofuran, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (220 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.053 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (-)-4-(((1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl)sulfinyl)aniline and pyridine (0.99 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1 → ethyl acetate) to give (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (220 mg) (Compound 51)

as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.98 (12H, m), 1.36-1.46 (2H, m), 1.56-1.80 (4H, m), 2.12 (3H, s), 2.20-2.40 (2H, m), 3.22-3.27 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.58-3.65 (2H, m),
5 3.79-3.85 (4H, m), 4.03 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 4.09-4.17 (3H, m), 6.53 (1H, s), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.35-7.52 (6H, m), 7.64 (1H, s), 7.77-7.81 (3H, m), 8.39 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₄₀H₅₁N₅O₄S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 67.96 ; H, 7.41 ; N, 9.91 ; Found. C, 67.86 ; H, 7.23 ; N, 9.67.

10 [α]_D = -133.5° (C = 0.260%, in ethanol)

Example 51 (Preparation of Compound 52)

To a solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic
15 acid (210 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.054 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of 4-[[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-
20 triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline (155 mg) in pyridine (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water
25 twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over

magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 2 → ethyl acetate) to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]acrylamide (270 mg) (Compound 52) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.00 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.36-1.45 (2H, m), 1.50-1.70 (3H, m), 1.83-1.93 (2H, m), 2.05-2.15 (4H, m), 2.25-2.35 (1H, m), 3.10-3.20 (1H, m), 3.52-3.70 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 3.98 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.21 (2H, s), 7.00 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.33-7.65 (9H, m), 8.08 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₃₈H₄₈N₆O₃S·0.75H₂O, Calcd. C, 66.88 ; H, 7.31 ; N, 12.32 ; Found. C, 66.79 ; H, 7.36 ; N, 12.04.

Example 52 (Preparation of Compound 53)

To a solution of (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]acrylamide (200 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added dropwise at -78°C a

solution of 3-chloroperbenzoic acid (70%, 112 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml). After stirring the mixture as such for 30 minutes, the dry ice-acetone bath was removed, and an aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution was added thereto while vigorously stirring. The resulting mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 19) to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (112 mg) (Compound 53) as a yellow amorphous material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90-0.99 (6H, m), 1.12 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.33-1.46 (2H, m), 1.50-1.85 (5H, m), 2.00-2.15 (4H, m), 2.20-2.40 (1H, m), 3.12-3.18 (1H, m), 3.45-3.66 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.5$ Hz), 4.00 (2H, t, $J=7.8$ Hz), 4.10-4.23 (3H, m), 4.33 (1H, d, $J=13.8$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.38-7.50 (5H, m), 7.61 (1H, s), 7.79-7.82 (3H, m), 8.13 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 65.77 ;

H, 7.12 ; N, 12.11 ; Found. C, 65.62 ; H, 7.29 ; N, 11.82.

Example 53 (Preparation of Compound 54)

To a solution of (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (370 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.085 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of 4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline (241 mg) in pyridine (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 2 → ethyl acetate) to give (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]acrylamide (388 mg) (Compound 54) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.91-1.03 (6H, m), 1.33-1.46 (2H, m), 1.53-1.90 (5H, m), 2.03-2.10 (7H, m), 2.55-2.65 (1H, m), 3.36-3.41 (1H, m), 3.53-3.57 (4H, m), 3.63-3.69 (1H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.98 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 4.05-4.17 (4H, m), 4.21 (2H, s), 7.00 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.42 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.51 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.55-7.59 (3H, m), 7.69 (1H, s), 8.07 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₄₀H₅₀N₆O₅S, Calcd. C, 66.09 ; H, 6.93 ; N, 11.56 ; Found. C, 65.92 ; H, 7.04 ; N, 11.59.

Example 54 (Preparation of Compound 55)

To a solution of (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]acrylamide (Compound 54) (240 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) was added dropwise at -78°C a solution of 3-chloroperbenzoic acid (70%, 106 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml). After stirring the mixture as such for 10 minutes, the dry ice-acetone bath was removed, and an aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution was added thereto while vigorously stirring. The resulting mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes, which was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with an aqueous saturated sodium

hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column

5 chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 19) to give (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (147 mg) (Compound 55)
10 as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89-0.99 (6H, m), 1.36-1.43 (2H, m), 1.55-1.83 (5H, m), 2.02-2.22 (7H, m), 2.55-2.65 (1H, m), 3.37-3.42 (1H, m), 3.50-3.57 (4H, m), 3.62-3.70 (1H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.00 (2H, t, J=7.8 Hz), 4.09-4.23
15 (5H, m), 4.32 (1H, d, J=14.1 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.40-7.57 (6H, m), 7.79-7.82 (3H, m), 8.12 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₄₀H₅₀N₆O₆S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 63.89 ; H, 6.84 ; N, 11.18 ; Found. C, 63.61 ; H, 6.75 ; N, 10.88.

20

Example 55 (Preparation of Compound 56)

To a solution of (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide
25

(Compound 55) (110 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) and methanol (2 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.222 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 hours. To the reaction solution were
5 added water and 1 N hydrochloric acid (0.25 ml), and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and
10 purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 6) to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (74 mg) (Compound 56)
15 as a yellow amorphous material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90-0.98 (6H, m), 1.36-1.43 (2H, m), 1.50-1.83 (5H, m), 2.00-2.55 (6H, m), 3.39-4.21 (15H, m), 4.31 (1H, d, $J=12.6$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz),
20 7.32-7.60 (6H, m), 7.79-7.82 (2H, m), 8.11-8.14 (2H, m), 8.35 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{48}\text{N}_6\text{O}_5\text{S} \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Calcd. C, 64.29 ; H, 6.96 ; N, 11.84 ; Found. C, 64.19 ; H, 7.06 ; N, 11.61.

25 Example 56 (Preparation of Compounds 57 and 58)

(Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (300 mg) was resolved
5 by using CHIRAKPAK AD (50 mmID x 500 mmL) (hexane : 2-propanol = 1 : 1) to give two diastereomers [the former fraction: diastereomer 1 (Compound 57) (147 mg, >99%de) and the latter fraction: diastereomer 2 (Compound 58) (146 mg, >99%de)].

10 Compound 57 $[\alpha]_D = -197.8^\circ$ (C = 0.177%, in ethanol)

Compound 58 $[\alpha]_D = -44.2^\circ$ (C = 0.175%, in ethanol)

Example 57 (Preparation of Compound 59)

The optically resolved (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (75 mg) (the former
15 fraction: diastereomer 1 (Compound 57)) in Example 56 was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 ml) and methanol (2.5 ml), and a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.31 ml) was
20 added thereto. The mixture was stirred for 7 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere and light shielding. After adding 1 N hydrochloric acid (0.5 ml), water and saturated brine were added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
25 acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate,

and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was recrystallized from methanol-acetone to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-

5 [4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (diastereomer 1 (Compound 59)) (21.0 mg, 99.0%de) as colorless crystals.

$[\alpha]_D = -376.1^\circ$ (C = 0.224%, in chloroform)

10 Example 58 (Preparation of Compound 60)

The optically resolved (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (115 mg) (the latter

15 fraction: diastereomer 2 (Compound 58)) in Example 56 was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (4 ml) and methanol (4 ml), and a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (0.47 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was stirred for 7 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere and light shielding. After adding 1 N

20 hydrochloric acid (0.75 ml), water and saturated brine were added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was recrystallized from

25 methanol-acetone to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-

(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (diastereomer 2 (Compound 60)) (26.9 mg, 99.8%de) as colorless crystals.

5 $[\alpha]_D = +76.6^\circ$ (C = 0.208%, in chloroform)

Example 59 (Preparation of Compound 61)

(S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate monohydrate (1.20 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (10 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (6.09 ml), followed by separation. To the aqueous layer was added an aqueous 25% potassium carbonate solution (6.09 ml), followed by extraction with 2-propanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 4) twice. The organic layers
15 were combined, washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added toluene, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give (S)-4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline. To a solution of (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (700 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added a drop of DMF, and then oxalyl chloride (0.156 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was returned
20 to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes under a

nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was then added dropwise to a solution of (S)-4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline and pyridine (2.89 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.

5 The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred overnight. Then, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water twice and saturated brine once, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off
10 under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 3 : 100) to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-
15 yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (710 mg) (Compound 61) as a yellow amorphous material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89-0.96 (6H, m), 1.25 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.30-1.43 (2H, m), 1.55-1.80 (5H, m), 2.10-2.25
20 (4H, m), 2.47-2.49 (2H, m), 2.60-2.75 (1H, m), 3.08-3.13 (2H, m), 3.25-3.45 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.77-3.82 (4H, m), 4.02-4.17 (6H, m), 6.59 (1H, s), 6.89 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.34-7.47 (7H, m), 7.57 (1H, s), 7.80 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.95 (1H, s).

25 Elementary analysis C₄₃H₅₄N₄O₆S·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 67.60 ;

H, 7.26 ; N, 7.33 ; Found. C, 67.41 ; H, 7.26 ; N, 7.25.

$[\alpha]_D = -108.3^\circ$ (C = 0.492%, in ethanol)

Example 60 (Preparation of Compound 62)

5 To a solution of (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (360 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) and methanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N
10 aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (1.43 ml), and the mixture was stirred for 1 day at room temperature. To the reaction solution were added water, 1 N hydrochloric acid (2.0 ml) and saturated brine, and the mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
15 brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by preparative HPLC to give (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(carboxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-
20 methyl-N-[4-[[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide (182 mg) (Compound 62) as a yellow amorphous material.

Elementary analysis $C_{41}H_{50}N_4O_6S \cdot 0.5H_2O$, Calcd. C, 66.91 ; H, 6.98 ; N, 7.61 ; Found. C, 66.71 ; H, 6.99 ; N, 7.47.

25 $[\alpha]_D = -118.5^\circ$ (C = 0.501%, in ethanol)

Reference Example 1

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (5.0 g, 24.6 mmol), hexahydro-1H-azepine (3.33 ml, 29.5 mmol) and
5 potassium carbonate (5.1 g, 36.9 mmol) in DMF (50 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 20 hours. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
10 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give 2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromobenzaldehyde (5.2 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51-1.86 (8H, m), 3.56-3.41
15 (4H, m), 6.96 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.46 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6 Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.10 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1680, 1588, 1481, 1404, 1267, 1175 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 2

20 To a solution of 2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromobenzaldehyde (1.0 g) and ethyl acetate (0.42 ml) in dimethyl carbonate (10 ml) was added sodium methoxide (28% solution in methanol, 2.2 g) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 50°C for 20 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid was added to the reaction
25 system until the pH reached 3 to 4, and the resulting

mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)acrylate (0.96 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.63-1.86 (8H, m), 3.05-3.19 (4H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.30 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.35 (1H, dd, $J=8.8, 2.6$ Hz), 7.58 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 7.99 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1630, 1480, 1260, 1177, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

15 Reference Example 3

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-(2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)acrylate (0.96 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (0.78 g) and potassium carbonate (0.75 g) in toluene (30 ml), ethanol (3 ml) and water (3 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.16 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried

over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19 → 1 : 15) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-
5 1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (842 mg) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.28-1.48 (5H, m), 1.53-1.67 (2H, m), 1.69-1.90 (8H, m), 3.12-3.26 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz),
10 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 6.40 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.44-7.51 (3H, m), 7.67 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.51 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1630, 1607, 1487, 1453, 1302, 1246,
15 1175, 1125, 820 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 4

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (842 mg, 1.81
20 mmol) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4.0 ml, 4.0 mmol) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 24 hours. After cooling to room temperature, 1 N hydrochloric acid (4.0 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture
25 was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was

washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to
5 give (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (551 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 135-138°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.57-1.66 (2H, m), 1.70-1.86 (8H, m), 3.21-
10 3.25 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.41 (1H, d, J=15.9 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.15 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.47-7.52 (3H, m), 7.68 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.24 (1H, d, J=15.9 Hz).

IR (KBr) 1692, 1618, 1605, 1487, 1327, 1304, 1279, 1246,
15 1117, 816 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₅NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H, 8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 74.18 ; H, 8.07 ; N, 2.98.

Reference Example 5

20 To a solution of 2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromobenzaldehyde (2.0 g) and methyl propionate (0.75 ml) in dimethyl carbonate (20 ml) was added sodium methoxide (28% solution in methanol, 2.0 g), and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 64 hours. After neutralization with 1 N hydrochloric acid, the
25 resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 99) to give
5 methyl (2E)-3-(2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.306 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.63-1.78 (8H, m), 2.06 (3H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 3.12-3.15 (4H, m), 3.82 (3H, s), 6.91 (1H, d, $J=9.3$ Hz), 7.29-7.33 (2H, m), 7.69 (1H, s).

10 IR (neat) 1713, 1481, 1449, 1275, 1248, 1192, 1119, 909, 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 6

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of methyl (2E)-3-
15 (2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.3 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.05 g) and potassium carbonate (1.02 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4 ml) and water (4 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.20 g) was added to
20 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
25 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was

separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give methyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.38 g) as yellow crystals.

5 m.p. 86-89°C

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.55-1.66 (2H, m), 1.67-1.82 (8H, m), 2.13 (3H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 3.18-3.22 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.15 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz),
10 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, $J=9.3$ Hz), 7.41-7.48 (4H, m), 7.85 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1711, 1605, 1487, 1273, 1246, 1119, 909, 820, 737 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 74.81 ; H, 8.44 ; N, 3.01 : Found. C, 74.83 ; H, 8.38 ; N, 2.88.

Reference Example 7

To a solution of methyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.38 g)
20 in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 5 days. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (5.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
25 organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried

over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-
5 biphenyl-3-yl]2-methylacrylic acid (877.9 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 124-126°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.32-
1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.66 (2H, m), 1.67-1.84 (8H, m), 2.16 (3H,
10 d, J=1.5 Hz), 3.20-3.23 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz),
3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.10 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d,
J=8.7 Hz), 7.11 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.42-7.48 (4H, m), 7.99
(1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1663, 1605, 1590, 1495, 1316, 1246, 1182, 1117,
15 1046, 831 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₇NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.47 ; H,
8.26 ; N, 3.10 : Found. C, 74.30 ; H, 8.19 ; N, 2.93.

Reference Example 8

20 A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),
hexamethyleneimine (1.7 ml) and potassium carbonate (2.5 g)
in DMF (25 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 16 hours. To the
reaction system was added water, and the mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
25 with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium

sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give 2-azocan-1-yl-5-bromobenzaldehyde (2.91 g) as a yellow oily material.

5 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.55-1.80 (10H, m), 3.39-3.42 (4H, m), 7.00 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.47 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6 Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.17 (1H, s).

Reference Example 9

10 To a solution of 2-azocan-1-yl-5-bromobenzaldehyde (2.9 g) and ethyl acetate (1.24 ml) in diethyl carbonate (30 ml) was added sodium ethoxide (20% solution in ethanol, 5.0 g), and the mixture was stirred at 50°C for 18 hours. After neutralization with 1 N hydrochloric acid, the resulting
15 mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(2-
20 azocan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)acrylate (2.77 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.61-1.80 (10H, m), 3.06-3.21 (4H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.28 (1H, d, J=15.9 Hz), 7.02 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.37 (1H,
25 dd, J=8.6, 2.5 Hz), 7.59 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz), 8.11 (1H, d,

J=15.9 Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1480, 1312, 1264, 1177, 909, 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 10

- 5 Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-(2-azocan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)acrylate (2.77 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (2.16 g) and potassium carbonate (2.09 g) in toluene (80 ml), ethanol (8 ml) and water (8 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 10 Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.44 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine,
- 15 and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azocan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.97 g) as a yellow oily material.
- 20 ^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.25-1.48 (5H, m), 1.53-1.84 (12H, m), 3.12-3.27 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.38 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.44-7.52
- 25 (3H, m), 7.68 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1630, 1609, 1487, 1453, 1366, 1248, 1175, 1128, 1044, 910, 826, 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 11

5 To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azocan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.97 g) in THF (30 ml) and ethanol (60 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (12.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 3 days. 1 N Hydrochloric
10 acid (12.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
15 (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 9 \rightarrow 1 : 8 \rightarrow 1 : 7 \rightarrow 1 : 5) to give (2E)-3-[4-azocan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.48 g) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.57-1.66 (2H, m), 1.67-1.85 (10H, m), 3.17-3.27 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz),
20 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.39 (1H, d, $J=16.0$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.46-7.53 (3H, m), 7.69 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 8.35 (1H, d, $J=16.0$ Hz).

IR (KBr) 1682, 1620, 1607, 1487, 1451, 1418, 1271, 1246,
25 1208, 1127, 1067, 831, 814 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $C_{28}H_{37}NO_4$, Calcd. C, 74.47 ; H, 8.26 ; N, 3.10 : Found. C, 74.47 ; H, 8.28 ; N, 2.93.

Reference Example 12

5 A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g), diisobutylamine (2.8 ml) and sodium carbonate (2.0 g) in DMSO (25 ml) and water (10 ml) was heated under reflux for 13 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
10 was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-(diisobutylamino)benzaldehyde (1.93 g) as a yellow
15 oily material.

1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.84 (12H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.82-1.98 (2H, m), 3.10 (4H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz), 7.02 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.50 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.7$ Hz), 7.85 (1H, d, $J=2.7$ Hz), 10.19 (1H, s).

20 IR (neat) 1684, 1586, 1480, 1468, 1389, 1254, 1177, 1152, 1113 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 13

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.30 g) in
25 toluene (30 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl

diethylphosphonoacetate (1.66 g) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of aldehyde (1.93 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under
5 reflux for 2 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
10 (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.21 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.86 (12H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.33 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.72-1.86 (2H, m), 2.75 (4H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz),
15 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.32 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 7.01 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.38 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.4$ Hz), 7.63 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.08 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1715, 1632, 1480, 1391, 1368, 1312, 1279, 1175, 909, 739 cm^{-1}

20

Reference Example 14

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(diisobutylamino)phenyl]acrylate (2.21 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.65 g) and potassium
25 carbonate (1.60 g) in toluene (60 ml), ethanol (6 ml) and

water (6 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.33 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was

5 added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49 → 1 :
10 29 → 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.12 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (12H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.32-1.45 (5H, m), 1.52-1.66 (2H, m),
15 1.78-1.92 (2H, m), 2.79 (4H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.41 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.19 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.48-7.51 (3H, m), 7.71 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

20 IR (neat) 1711, 1630, 1487, 1466, 1277, 1248, 1177, 1127, 910, 737 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 15

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.12 g) in
25

THF (10 ml) and ethanol (20 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 20 hours. 1 N

Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and

5 the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with hexane to give
10 (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(diisobutylamino)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.90 g) as yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.89 (12H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.30-1.48 (2H, m), 1.55-1.67 (2H, m), 1.75-1.96 (2H, m), 2.84 (4H, d, J=7.4 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz),
15 6.42 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.19 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.47-7.54 (3H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.32 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz).

IR (KBr) 1707, 1674, 1624, 1485, 1275, 1244, 1128, 995,
20 814 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₂₉H₄₁NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.48 ; H, 8.84 ; N, 3.00 : Found. C, 74.36 ; H, 8.84 ; N, 2.92.

Reference Example 16

25 A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),

isobutylpropylamine hydrochloride (2.80 g) and sodium carbonate (3.91 g) in DMSO (25 ml) and water (10 ml) was heated under reflux for 24 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-[isobutyl(propyl)amino]benzaldehyde (2.18 g) as a yellow oily material.

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.48 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (2.4 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-[isobutyl(propyl)amino]benzaldehyde (2.18 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-

[isobutyl(propyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.96 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.81 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 0.87 (6H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.41-1.54 (2H, m),
5 1.68-1.81 (1H, m), 2.79 (2H, d, $J=7.1$ Hz), 2.85-2.90 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.33 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 6.97 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.38 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.4$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.04 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1717, 1480, 1312, 1275, 1179, 1111, 1034, 909,
10 739 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 17

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[isobutyl(propyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.96 g),
15 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.51 g) and potassium carbonate (1.47 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.30 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
20 for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
25 column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 29 \rightarrow 1 :

19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[isobutyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.56 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.83 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.91
5 (6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.32-1.66 (9H, m),
1.74-1.85 (1H, m), 2.81-2.96 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),
3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q,
J=7.1 Hz), 6.43 (1H, d, J=16.4 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz),
7.16 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.47-7.50 (3H, m), 7.71 (1H, d,
10 J=2.4 Hz), 8.20 (1H, d, J=16.4 Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1487, 1279, 1248, 1175, 909, 737 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 18

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
15 [isobutyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.56 g)
in THF (10 ml) and ethanol (20 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution (6.5 ml) at room temperature, and
the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 20 hours. 1 N
Hydrochloric acid (6.5 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the
20 resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried
over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9 → 1 : 3 → 1 :
25 2) to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-

[isobutyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid
(1.03 g) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.83 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 0.91
(6H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.33-1.65 (6H, m),
5 1.74-1.87 (1H, m), 2.87 (2H, d, $J=7.5$ Hz), 2.92-2.97 (2H, m),
3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.8$ Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t,
 $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.45 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz),
7.16 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.48-7.53 (3H, m), 7.73 (1H, d,
 $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

10 IR (KBr) 1707, 1688, 1626, 1485, 1279, 1248, 1127, 1071,
995, 818 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 74.14 ; H,
8.67 ; N, 3.09 : Found. C, 73.90 ; H, 8.47 ; N, 3.08.

15 Reference Example 19

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),
isobutylmethylamine (1.61 g) and sodium carbonate (2.60 g)
in DMSO (40 ml) and water (25 ml) was heated under reflux
for 20 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the
20 resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 29) to
25 give 5-bromo-2-[isobutyl(methyl)amino]benzaldehyde (3.14 g)

as a yellow oily material.

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90 (6H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.89-2.04 (1H, m), 2.89 (3H, s), 2.93 (2H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.98 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.52 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.6$ Hz), 7.86 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 10.19 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1684, 1588, 1485, 1389, 1260, 1179, 1154, 1113, 912, 880, 741 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 20

10 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.55 g) in toluene (50 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (2.7 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-

15 [isobutyl(methyl)amino]benzaldehyde (3.14 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried

20 over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 29) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-

25 [isobutyl(methyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (3.72 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.92 (6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.81-1.96 (1H, m), 2.67 (3H, s), 2.69 (2H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.35 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, J=8.7, 2.4 Hz),
5 7.62 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1632, 1481, 1314, 1175, 912, 743 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 21

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
10 [5-bromo-2-[isobutyl(methyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (3.72 g),
4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (3.11 g) and potassium
carbonate (3.01 g) in toluene (100 ml), ethanol (10 ml) and
water (10 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.63 g) was added to
15 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was
added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl
acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine,
and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
20 reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 29 → 1 :
19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
[isobutyl(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (3.29 g)
as a yellow oily material.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.95

(6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.32-1.44 (5H, m), 1.54-1.66 (2H, m),
1.85-2.01 (1H, m), 2.72 (3H, s), 2.74 (2H, d, J=7.2 Hz),
3.55 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t,
J=5.0 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz) 6.44 (1H, d, J=16.4 Hz),
5 6.98 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.44-7.51
(3H, m), 7.68 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 8.15 (1H, d, J=16.4 Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1489, 1300, 1246, 1177, 1127, 912, 823
cm⁻¹

10 Reference Example 22

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
[isobutyl(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (3.49 g)
in THF (10 ml) and ethanol (20 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution (15 ml) at room temperature, and
15 the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 2 days. 1 N
Hydrochloric acid (15 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the
resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried
over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
20 pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by
filtration. The crystals were washed with ethyl acetate and
hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
[isobutyl(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid
(2.61 g) as yellow crystals.

25 ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.97 (9H, m), 1.28-1.47

(2H, m), 1.52-1.71 (2H, m), 1.82-2.05 (1H, m), 2.74 (3H, s),
2.78 (2H, d, J=7.4 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t,
J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.47 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz),
7.00 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz) 7.14 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.46-7.55 (3H,
5 m), 7.71 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.26 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz).

IR (KBr) 1686, 1624, 1487, 1466, 1422, 1300, 1269, 1246,
1182, 1127, 1065, 974, 924, 826 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.38 ; H,
8.29 ; N, 3.29 : Found. C, 73.15 ; H, 8.35 ; N, 3.32.

10

Reference Example 23

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.39 g) in
toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-
(diethylphosphono)butyrate (2.47 g) in toluene (10 ml) at
15 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at room
temperature for 1 hour, a solution of 2-azepan-1-yl-5-
bromobenzaldehyde (2.3 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added
dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was heated under
reflux for 5 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the
20 mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
(ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 39) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(2-
25 azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)-2-ethylacrylate (2.95 g) as a

yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.14 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.62-1.82 (8H, m), 2.52 (2H, q, J=7.5 Hz), 3.04-3.18 (4H, m), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.90 (1H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.26-7.33 (2H, m), 7.65 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1480, 1235, 1130, 912, 743 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 24

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-(2-azepan-1-yl-5-bromophenyl)-2-ethylacrylate (2.95 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (2.21 g) and potassium carbonate (2.14 g) in toluene (80 ml), ethanol (8 ml) and water (8 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.45 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 7 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 39 → 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylate (2.63 g) as pale yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.19

(3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.30-1.46 (5H, m), 1.51-1.84 (10H, m),
2.61 (2H, q, J=7.3 Hz), 3.16-3.22 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t,
J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz),
4.29 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d,
5 J=9.2 Hz), 7.40-7.48 (4H, m), 7.81 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1707, 1607, 1489, 1454, 1246, 1128, 818 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{43}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 75.42 ; H,
8.78 ; N, 2.84 : Found. C, 75.39 ; H, 8.61 ; N, 2.61.

10 Reference Example 25

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-
butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylate (2.63 g)
in THF (20 ml) and ethanol (40 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution (12 ml) at room temperature, and
15 the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 20 hours. 1 N
Hydrochloric acid (12 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the
resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried
over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
20 pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by
filtration to give (2E)-3-[4-azepan-1-yl-4'-(2-
butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylic acid (1.90
g) as yellow crystals.

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.24
25 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.31-1.48 (2H, m), 1.52-1.86 (10H, m),

2.63 (2H, q, J=7.4 Hz), 3.19-3.24 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.44-7.48 (4H, m), 7.96 (1H, s).

5 IR (KBr) 1672, 1603, 1487, 1472, 1453, 1296, 1244, 1123, 816 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 74.08 ; H, 8.47 ; N, 2.98 : Found. C, 73.98 ; H, 8.53 ; N, 2.73.

10 Reference Example 26

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g), ethylisobutylamine hydrochloride (2.7 g) and sodium carbonate (4.16 g) in DMSO (25 ml) and water (10 ml) was heated under reflux for 5 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]benzaldehyde (1.90 g) as a yellow oily material. To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.35 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.6 ml) in toluene (5 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30

15

20

25

minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-

[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]benzaldehyde (1.90 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Then, water was added thereto,

5 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give ethyl

10 (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.38 g) as a yellow oily material. A mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.38 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.21 g) and potassium carbonate (1.08 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4
15 ml) and water (4 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under an argon atmosphere.

Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.23 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 4 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was
20 added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 29 → 1 :
25 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-

[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (947 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-1.07 (12H, m), 1.30-1.50 (5H, m), 1.52-1.67 (2H, m), 1.71-1.88 (1H, m), 2.85 (2H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 3.02 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.4 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.44 (1H, d, J=16.0 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.14 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.47-7.52 (3H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.18 (1H, d, J=16.0 Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1488, 1277, 1248, 1175, 912, 743 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 27

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (947 mg) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 20 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (4.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 2) to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[ethyl(isobutyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (870.3 mg) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90-1.08 (12H, m), 1.30-1.47 (2H, m), 1.52-1.88 (3H, m), 2.87 (2H, d, $J=7.4$ Hz), 3.04 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.45 (1H, d, $J=16.6$ Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.47-7.55 (3H, m), 7.73 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.28 (1H, d, $J=16.6$ Hz).

IR (KBr) 1684, 1628, 1603, 1485, 1279, 1248, 1127, 1071, 820 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{37}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.77 ; H, 7.48 ; N, 3.19 : Found. C, 73.51 ; H, 8.42 ; N, 2.91.

Reference Example 28

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g), piperidine (1.46 ml) and potassium carbonate (2.70 g) in DMF (25 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 3 days. Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-piperidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde (2.20 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.50-1.82 (6H, m), 3.00-3.05 (4H, m), 6.98 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.57 (1H, dd, $J=8.6, 2.6$ Hz), 7.89 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 10.20 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1682, 1586, 1480, 1466, 1379, 1258, 1227,
1177, 912, 820, 747 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 29

5 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.18 g) in
toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl
diethylphosphonoacetate (1.01 g) in toluene (5 ml) at 0°C
under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30
minutes, a solution of 2-piperidin-5-bromobenzaldehyde (1.0
10 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The
reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours. Then,
water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
15 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was
separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl
acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-
piperidin-1-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.22 g) as a yellow oily
material.

20 ^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.31 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.50-
1.82 (6H, m), 2.84-2.89 (4H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz),
6.37 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.89 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.40 (1H,
dd, $J=8.6$, 2.2 Hz), 7.62 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.95 (1H, d,
 $J=16.1$ Hz).

25 IR (neat) 1717, 1634, 1480, 1312, 1262, 1233, 1181,

1125, 1105, 1028, 912, 814, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 30

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
5 (5-bromo-2-piperidin-1-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.22 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.03 g) and potassium carbonate (1.00 g) in toluene (36 ml), ethanol (3.6 ml) and water (3.6 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.20 g) was added to
10 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 7 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
15 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.53 g) as a yellow oily material.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.30-1.46 (5H, m), 1.51-1.67 (4H, m), 1.70-1.85 (4H, m), 2.91-2.96 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.4$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.47 (1H, d, $J=16.3$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz),
25 7.44-7.54 (3H, m), 7.70 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.10 (1H, d,

J=16.3 Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1634, 1607, 1487, 1248, 1231, 1177,
1125, 1038, 820 cm^{-1}

5 Reference Example 31

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.53 g) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (7.0 ml) at room temperature, and the
10 mixture was stirred at 65°C for 3 days. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (7.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
15 precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.13 g) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.30-
20 1.45 (2H, m), 1.52-1.69 (4H, m), 1.72-1.87 (4H, m), 2.92-
2.97 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz),
4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d,
J=8.8 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.44-7.56 (3H, m), 7.72
(1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.21 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

25 IR (KBr) 1684, 1624, 1607, 1489, 1302, 1248, 1231, 1121,

820, 808 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.73 ; H, 7.85 ; N, 3.31 : Found. C, 73.55 ; H, 7.81 ; N, 3.16.

5 Reference Example 32

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.21 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.28 g) in toluene (5 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1
10 hour, a solution of 5-bromo-2-piperidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde (1.2 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
15 brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 49) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-piperidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.47 g) as a yellow
20 oily material.

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.35 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.46-1.80 (6H, m), 2.09-2.10 (3H, m), 2.82-2.87 (4H, m), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.34-7.41 (2H, m), 7.72 (1H, s).

25 IR (neat) 1709, 1480, 1451, 1275, 1250, 1233, 1130,

1113, 814 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 33

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
5 (5-bromo-2-piperidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.47 g),
4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.19 g) and potassium
carbonate (1.15 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4 ml) and
water (4 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.24 g) was added to
10 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was
added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
15 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was
separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl
acetate : hexane 1 : 29 \rightarrow 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-
(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-
methylacrylate (1.68 g) as pale yellow crystals.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.28-
1.45 (5H, m), 1.49-1.79 (8H, m), 2.17 (3H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz),
2.89-2.94 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t,
 $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.29 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz),
6.96-7.05 (3H, m), 7.44-7.48 (4H, m), 7.87 (1H, s).

25 IR (neat) 1703, 1605, 1485, 1271, 1240, 1128, 1111, 820

cm⁻¹

Reference Example 34

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.58 g) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (7.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 20 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (7.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-piperidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.11 mg) as yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.28-1.84 (10H, m), 2.19 (3H, d, J=1.4 Hz), 2.86-2.96 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.06 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.44-7.51 (4H, m), 8.00 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1678, 1609, 1487, 1450, 1285, 1235, 1132, 826 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₅NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H,

8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 73.39 ; H, 7.98 ; N, 3.07.

Reference Example 35

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),
5 pyrrolidine (1.33 ml) and potassium carbonate (2.55 g) in
DMF (25 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 4 days. Water was added
to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
10 sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
(ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give 5-bromo-2-
pyrrolidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde (2.50 g) as a yellow oily
material.

15 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.98-2.02 (4H, m), 3.32-3.37
(4H, m), 6.71 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.41 (1H, dd, $J=9.0$, 2.7
Hz), 7.78 (1H, d, $J=2.7$ Hz), 10.01 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1667, 1593, 1480, 1462, 1406, 1167, 912, 743
cm⁻¹

20

Reference Example 36

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.236 g) in
toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl
diethylphosphonoacetate (1.32 g) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C
25 under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1

hour, a solution of 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde (1.25 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 4 hours. Then, water was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 15 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.387 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.33 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.90-1.97 (4H, m), 3.23-3.29 (4H, m), 4.25 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.21 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz), 6.71 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.29 (1H, dd, $J=9.0$, 2.4 Hz), 7.49 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.93 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1628, 1480, 1314, 1175, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 37

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.387 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.22 g) and potassium carbonate (1.18 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4.0 ml) and water (4.0 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.24 g) was added to

the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
5 brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (0.835 g) as yellow crystals.
10

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.30-1.45 (5H, m), 1.51-1.69 (2H, m), 1.92-1.99 (4H, m), 3.29-3.36 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.31 (1H, d, $J=16.0$ Hz), 6.91 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.41-7.48 (3H, m), 7.60 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.08 (1H, d, $J=16.0$ Hz).
15

Reference Example 38

20 To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (0.835 g) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 2 days. 1 N Hydrochloric
25 acid (4.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting

mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The
5 crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (707 mg) as yellow crystals.

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.29-1.48 (2H, m), 1.51-1.66 (2H, m), 1.94-2.00 (4H, m), 3.31-
10 3.38 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 6.32 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz), 6.92 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.44-7.49 (3H, m), 7.62 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.19 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{31}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.32 ; H,
15 7.63 ; N, 3.42 : Found. C, 73.11 ; H, 7.54 ; N, 3.24.

Reference Example 39

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.235 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.40 g) in toluene (10 ml) at
20 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, a solution of aldehyde (1.25 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. Then, water was added thereto,
25 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane = 1 : 19) to
5 give ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.489 g) as a pale yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.87-1.94 (4H, m), 1.97 (3H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz), 3.15-3.21 (4H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.66 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.19-7.29
10 (2H, m), 7.67 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1478, 1273, 1111, 912, 745 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 40

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
15 (5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-methylacrylate (1.489 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.26 g) and potassium carbonate (1.22 g) in toluene (45 ml), ethanol (4.5 ml) and water (4.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.25 g) was added to
20 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
25 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was

separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.51 g) as pale yellow crystals.

5 ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.29-1.48 (5H, m), 1.51-1.68 (2H, m), 1.89-1.95 (4H, m), 2.04 (3H, d, J=1.4 Hz), 3.22-3.28 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
10 7.32-7.48 (4H, m), 7.83 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1705, 1605, 1495, 1483, 1271, 1246, 1113, 909, 737 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₇NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.47 ; H, 8.26 ; N, 3.10 : Found. C, 74.34 ; H, 8.32 ; N, 2.89.

15

Reference Example 41

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.46 g) in THF (5 ml) and ethanol (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
20 sodium hydroxide solution (7.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 3 days. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (7.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried
25 over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced

pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.04 g) as

5 yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.34-1.71 (4H, m), 1.91-1.95 (4H, m), 2.07 (3H, d, $J=1.2$ Hz), 3.24-3.29 (4H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz),
10 6.96 (2H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.34-7.46 (4H, m), 7.95 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 1671, 1607, 1483, 1287, 1244, 1123, 816 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.73 ; H, 7.85 ; N, 3.31 : Found. C, 73.53 ; H, 7.71 ; N, 3.10.

15 Reference Example 42

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.50 g), 4-methylpiperidine (1.46 ml) and potassium carbonate (2.55 g) in DMF (25 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 3 days. Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was
20 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-(4-
25 methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.95 g) as a yellow oily

material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.06 (3H, d, $J=5.8$ Hz), 1.31-1.55 (3H, m), 1.71-1.83 (2H, m), 2.81-2.92 (2H, m), 3.16-3.29 (2H, m), 6.98 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.56 (1H, dd, $J=8.8$, 5 2.6 Hz), 7.88 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 10.19 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1682, 1586, 1480, 1464, 1379, 1219, 910, 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 43

10 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.24 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.18 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, a solution of 5-bromo-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde 15 (1.40 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 4 hours. Water was added to the reaction system and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium 20 sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.59 g) as yellow crystals.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.00 (3H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 1.31-

1.56 (6H, m), 1.63-1.79 (2H, m), 2.56-2.72 (2H, m), 3.03-3.16 (2H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.89 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, $J=8.4, 2.6$ Hz), 7.62 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 7.94 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz).

5 Elementary analysis $C_{17}H_{22}NO_2Br$, Calcd. C, 57.96 ; H, 6.29 ; N, 3.98 : Found. C, 57.80 ; H, 6.12 ; N, 3.86.

Reference Example 44

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
10 [5-bromo-2-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.47 g),
4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.24 g) and potassium
carbonate (1.11 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4 ml) and
water (4 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature.
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.23 g) was added to
15 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, water was
added thereto, and the resulting mixture was extracted with
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and
saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
20 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was
separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl
acetate : hexane 1 : 39 \rightarrow 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 : 9) to give ethyl
(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-
biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.83 g) as a yellow oily material.

25 1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.02

(3H, d, J=5.2 Hz), 1.28-1.82 (12H, m), 2.64-2.79 (2H, m),
3.11-3.24 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t,
J=4.9 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz),
6.47 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.08 (1H, d,
5 J=8.4 Hz), 7.44-7.54 (3H, m), 7.70 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.09
(1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1487, 1246, 1223, 1177, 822 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 45

10 To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.83 g) in ethanol (10 ml) and THF (5 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (8.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 20 hours. 1 N
15 Hydrochloric acid (8.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected
20 by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.556 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 159-160°C

25 ^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.03

(3H, d, J=4.8 Hz), 1.31-1.82 (9H, m), 2.64-2.80 (2H, m),
3.11-3.25 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t,
J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz),
7.00 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.47-7.57
5 (3H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.19 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz).

Elementary analysis $C_{27}H_{35}NO_4$, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H,
8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 73.92 ; H, 7.96 ; N, 2.98.

Reference Example 46

10 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.26 g) in
toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-
(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.57 ml) in toluene (5.0 ml)
at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for
1 hour, a solution of 5-bromo-(4-methylpiperidin-1-
15 yl)benzaldehyde (1.55 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added
thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 5 hours.
Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting
mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over
20 magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give ethyl
(2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-
methylacrylate (2.0 g) as yellow crystals.

25 1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.98 (3H, d, J=5.8 Hz), 1.23-

1.49 (6H, m), 1.61-1.76 (2H, m), 2.10 (3H, d, $J=1.0$ Hz),
2.53-2.68 (2H, m), 3.04-3.16 (2H, m), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz),
6.86 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.34-7.41 (2H, m), 7.71 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1464, 1277, 1254, 1225, 1132, 1115, 909,
5 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 47

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
[5-bromo-2-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate
10 (2.00 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.69 g) and
potassium carbonate (1.51 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5
ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room
temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.19 g)
was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated
15 under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature,
the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
20 column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 39 \rightarrow 1 :
19 \rightarrow 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-
methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate
(2.30 g) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.00
25 (3H, d, $J=5.4$ Hz), 1.28-1.79 (12H, m), 2.17 (3H, d, $J=1.6$

Hz), 2.59-2.74 (2H, m), 3.11-3.25 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.30 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.04 (1H, d, J=8.0 Hz), 7.44-7.48 (4H, m), 7.86 (1H, s).

5 IR (neat) 1705, 1607, 1487, 1273, 1244, 1130, 1117, 824 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 48

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
10 (4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (2.30 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 4 days. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto
15 at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were
20 washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.60 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 154-155°C

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.01
25 (3H, d, J=5.6 Hz), 1.28-1.80 (9H, m), 2.20 (3H, d, J=1.4 Hz),

2.61-2.75 (2H, m), 3.11-3.25 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz),
3.81 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d,
 $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.45-7.52 (4H, m), 8.00
(1H, s).

5 Elementary analysis $C_{28}H_{37}NO_4$, Calcd. C, 74.47 ; H,
8.26 ; N, 3.10 : Found. C, 74.59 ; H, 8.39 ; N, 3.02.

Reference Example 49

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.238 g) in
10 toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-
(diethylphosphono)butyrate (1.41 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at
0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1
hour, a solution of 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylbenzaldehyde
(1.263 g) in toluene (30 ml) was added thereto, and the
15 mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. Water was
added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
20 residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
(ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(5-
bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-ethylacrylate (1.666 g) as
a yellow oily material.

1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.10 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.34
25 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.87-1.94 (4H, m), 2.48 (2H, q, $J=7.3$ Hz),

3.17-3.23 (4H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.65 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.20-7.29 (2H, m), 7.62 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1480, 1236, 1128, 912, 741 cm^{-1}

5 Reference Example 50

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)-2-ethylacrylate (1.666 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.35 g) and potassium carbonate (1.31 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and
10 water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.16 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
15 organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-
20 1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylate (1.46 g) as pale yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.15 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.29-1.48 (5H, m), 1.54-1.68 (2H, m), 1.89-1.95 (4H, m), 2.57 (2H, q, J=7.3 Hz), 3.24-3.31 (4H, m),
25 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t,

J=5.0 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz),
6.97 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.34-7.49 (4H, m), 7.77 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1480, 1236, 1128, 912, 741 cm^{-1}

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{39}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 74.81 ; H,
5 8.44 ; N, 3.01 : Found. C, 74.70 ; H, 8.53 ; N, 2.73.

Reference Example 51

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylate (1.40 g)
10 in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution (6.0 ml) at room temperature, and
the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 24 hours. 1 N
Hydrochloric acid (6.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the
resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
15 organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected
by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl
ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
20 pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-ethylacrylic acid (962
mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 155-156°C

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.21
(3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.30-1.48 (2H, m), 1.54-1.68 (2H, m),
25 1.90-1.99 (4H, m), 2.60 (2H, q, J=7.5 Hz), 3.26-3.33 (4H, m),

3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.37-7.48 (4H, m), 7.93 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{27}H_{35}NO_4$, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H, 8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 73.98 ; H, 8.15 ; N, 3.22.

Reference Example 52

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.50 g), 2-methylpyrrolidine (1.63 ml) and sodium carbonate (2.6 g) in DMSO (25 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred at 100°C for 12 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give 5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.76 g) as a yellow oily material.

1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.20 (3H, d, J=5.8 Hz), 1.63-1.82 (2H, m), 1.88-2.03 (1H, m), 2.08-2.32 (1H, m), 3.03-3.13 (1H, m), 3.69-3.96 (2H, m), 6.81 (1H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.44 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.6 Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.04 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1674, 1590, 1474, 1402, 1175, 912, 741 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 53

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.25 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.23 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.38 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.64 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.06 (3H, d, $J=6.0$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.50-1.96 (3H, m), 2.06-2.24 (1H, m), 2.88-3.00 (1H, m), 3.52-3.76 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.27 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.80 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.33 (1H, dd, $J=8.6, 2.3$ Hz), 7.55 (1H, d, $J=2.3$ Hz), 7.88 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1632, 1476, 1314, 1175, 1038, 909, 742 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 54

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.64 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.39 g) and potassium carbonate (1.24 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.17 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 14 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.87 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.2 Hz), 1.31-1.48 (6H, m), 1.61-1.98 (4H, m), 2.08-2.28 (1H, m), 2.91-3.06 (1H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.62-3.84 (4H, m), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.99 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.44-7.50 (3H, m), 7.64 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz), 8.04 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1628, 1605, 1489, 1300, 1279, 1246,

1177, 1123, 910, 741 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 55

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.87 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (12.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 20 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (12.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.438 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 102-103°C

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.13 (3H, d, $J=5.8$ Hz), 1.29-1.49 (2H, m), 1.53-2.04 (5H, m), 2.08-2.29 (1H, m), 2.96-3.11 (1H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.60-3.84 (4H, m), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 6.38 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 6.97-7.02 (3H, m), 7.44-7.51 (3H, m), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.15 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_4$, Calcd. C, 73.73 ; H,

7.85 ; N, 3.31 : Found. C, 73.72 ; H, 7.69 ; N, 3.10.

Reference Example 56

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.25 g) in
5 toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-
(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.48 g) in toluene (10 ml) at
0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1
hour, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-
yl)benzaldehyde (1.39 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added
10 thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux
for 7 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and
the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic
layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried
over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
15 pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give ethyl
(2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-
methylacrylate (1.74 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.04 (3H, d, J=5.8 Hz), 1.34
20 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.49-1.92 (3H, m), 2.00 (3H, d, J=1.6 Hz),
2.07-2.26 (1H, m), 2.80-2.95 (1H, m), 3.38-3.49 (1H, m),
3.63-3.82 (1H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.73 (1H, d,
J=9.6 Hz), 7.21-7.31 (2H, m), 7.59 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1709, 1476, 1273, 1250, 1111 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 57

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.74 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.41 g) and
5 potassium carbonate (1.36 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.17 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature,
10 the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 :
15 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.528 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 1.28-1.48 (5H, m), 1.51-1.94 (5H, m),
20 2.07 (3H, d, $J=1.4$ Hz), 2.08-2.25 (1H, m), 2.85-3.01 (1H, m), 3.45-3.58 (3H, m), 3.78-3.90 (3H, m), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.90-6.99 (3H, m), 7.38-7.48 (4H, m), 7.76 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1705, 1489, 1269, 1244, 1115, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 58

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.528 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 2 days. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.07 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 137-139°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.12 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 1.28-1.49 (2H, m), 1.52-1.96 (5H, m), 2.05-2.27 (4H, m), 2.89-3.02 (1H, m), 3.47-3.63 (3H, m), 3.75-3.89 (3H, m), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 6.92-7.00 (3H, m), 7.41-7.48 (4H, m), 7.91 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₅NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H, 8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 74.08 ; H, 7.90 ; N, 3.10.

Reference Example 59

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.30 g), morpholine (0.67 g) and potassium carbonate (1.33 g) in DMF (10 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 3 days. Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9 → 1 : 4) to give 5-bromo-2-morpholin-4-ylbenzaldehyde (720.5 mg) as pale yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.04-3.09 (4H, m), 3.87-3.92 (4H, m), 7.02 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.6 Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.26 (1H, s).

Reference Example 60

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.266 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.32 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-morpholin-4-ylbenzaldehyde (1.5 g) in toluene (40 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hours.

Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed

with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9 \rightarrow 1 : 4) to give ethyl (2E)-
5 3-(5-bromo-2-morpholin-4-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.757 g) as pale yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 2.90-
2.95 (4H, m), 3.86-3.90 (4H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz),
6.39 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.92 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.45 (1H,
10 dd, $J=8.8$, 2.6 Hz), 7.65 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 7.97 (1H, d,
 $J=16.1$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_3\text{Br}$, Calcd. C, 52.96 ; H,
5.33 ; N, 4.12 : Found. C, 52.97 ; H, 5.32 ; N, 4.25.

15 Reference Example 61

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
(5-bromo-2-morpholin-4-ylphenyl)acrylate (1.697 g), 4-(2-
butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.43 g) and potassium
carbonate (1.38 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and
20 water (5 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature.
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.17 g) was added to
the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the
resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
25 organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and

dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 15 → 1 : 9 → 1 : 4) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-morpholin-4-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.176 g) as yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.29-1.49 (5H, m), 1.55-1.69 (2H, m), 2.97-3.02 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.8 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 3.89-3.94 (4H, m), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.11 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.49 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.55 (1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.2 Hz), 7.72 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.12 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₅NO₅, Calcd. C, 71.50 ; H, 7.78 ; N, 3.09 : Found. C, 71.54 ; H, 7.95 ; N, 2.96.

Reference Example 62

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-morpholin-4-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.07 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 4 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and

dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-morpholin-4-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.79 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 155-157°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.27-1.48 (2H, m), 1.55-1.69 (2H, m), 2.98-3.03 (4H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 3.91-3.95 (4H, m), 4.18 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.51 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.50 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.58 (1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.2 Hz), 7.74 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.23 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₅H₃₁NO₅, Calcd. C, 70.57 ; H, 7.34 ; N, 3.29 : Found. C, 70.37 ; H, 7.53 ; N, 3.11.

Reference Example 63

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.35 g), methylpropylamine (0.54 g) and sodium carbonate (0.98 g) in DMSO (10 ml) and water (2.5 ml) was stirred at 125°C for 20 hours. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was

separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49 → 1 : 19) to give 5-bromo-2-[methyl(propyl)amino]benzaldehyde (1.43 g) as a yellow oily material.

5 ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.52-1.71 (2H, m), 2.87 (3H, s), 3.04-3.11 (2H, m), 6.97 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.6 Hz), 7.87 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.17 (1H, s).

10 Reference Example 64

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.27 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.33 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30
15 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-[methyl(propyl)amino]benzaldehyde (1.43 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate.
20 The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-[5-bromo-2-
25 [methyl(propyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.86 g) as a yellow

oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.89 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.48-1.66 (2H, m), 2.71 (3H, s), 2.85 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.35 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 6.92 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, $J=8.8, 2.4$ Hz), 7.61 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.95 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1715, 1634, 1481, 1314, 1175, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 65

10 Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-[5-bromo-2-[methyl(propyl)amino]phenyl]acrylate (1.869 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.73 g) and potassium carbonate (1.54 g) in toluene (60 ml), ethanol (6 ml) and water (6 ml) was stirred for 0.5 hour at room temperature.

15 Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.19 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and

20 dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.22 g)

25 as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 0.93
(3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.28-1.46 (5H, m), 1.55-1.69 (4H, m),
2.76 (3H, s), 2.91 (2H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.8$ Hz),
3.81 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.28 (2H, q,
5 $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.45 (1H, d, $J=16.3$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz),
7.11 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 7.44-7.53 (3H, m), 7.69 (1H, d,
 $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.11 (1H, d, $J=16.3$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1632, 1607, 1489, 1302, 1273, 1246,
1177, 912, 821, 739 cm^{-1}

10

Reference Example 66

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
[methyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.22 g)
in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous
15 sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and
the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 6 hours. 1 N
Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and
the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
20 dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected
by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl
ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
[methyl(propyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.52
25 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 95-97°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 0.93
(3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.29-1.49 (2H, m), 1.55-1.68 (4H, m),
2.78 (3H, s), 2.93 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),
5 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.47 (1H, d,
J=16.1 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.12 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz),
7.47-7.55 (3H, m), 7.71 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 8.22 (1H, d,
J=16.1 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₅H₃₃NO₄, Calcd. C, 72.96 ; H,
10 8.08 ; N, 3.40 : Found. C, 72.70 ; H, 8.16 ; N, 3.37.

Reference Example 67

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.30 g), 3-
methylpiperidine (1.13 ml) and potassium carbonate (1.77 g)
15 in DMF (20 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 2 days. Water was
added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
20 residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
(ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-(3-
methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.47 g) as a yellow oily
material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 0.96-
25 1.15 (1H, m), 1.68-1.98 (4H, m), 2.49 (1H, dd, J=11.8, 10.2

Hz), 2.67-2.88 (1H, m), 3.09-3.25 (2H, m), 6.98 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.57 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.6 Hz), 7.89 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.19 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1682, 1586, 1480, 1383, 1231, 1177, 912, 743
5 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 68

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.27 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl
10 diethylphosphonoacetate (1.34 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.47 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux
15 for 3 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
20 chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49 → 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.78 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 0.95-1.14 (1H, m), 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.68-1.98 (4H, m),
25 2.27-2.37 (1H, m), 2.49-2.66 (1H, m), 2.97-3.12 (2H, m),

4.27 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz), 6.70 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J=8.6, 2.4 Hz), 7.62 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.94 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz).

5 Reference Example 69

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.78 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.56 g) and potassium carbonate (1.40 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.17 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 29 → 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.15 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.28-1.48 (5H, m), 1.53-2.04 (6H, m), 2.33-2.43 (2H, m), 2.52-2.73 (1H, m), 3.03-3.17 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t,

J=4.9 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.47 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.08 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.44-7.54 (3H, m), 7.70 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.09 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1632, 1607, 1489, 1248, 1235, 1177, 912,
5 821, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 70

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.17
10 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 4 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate.
15 The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 4 → 1 : 2) to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpiperidin-
20 1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.48 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 125-127°C

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 0.95 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.30-2.02 (9H, m), 2.33-2.44 (1H, m),
25 2.52-2.78 (1H, m), 3.03-3.18 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),

3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 6.49 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.46-7.56 (3H, m), 7.71 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.19 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

5 Elementary analysis $C_{27}H_{35}NO_4$, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H, 8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 74.41 ; H, 7.94 ; N, 2.89.

Reference Example 71

10 A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.50 g), 2-methylpiperidine (1.74 ml) and sodium carbonate (1.57 g) in DMSO (20 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred at 110°C for 2.5 days. Water was added to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
15 dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49) to give 5-bromo-2-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.365 g) as a yellow oily material.

20 1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 0.91 (3H, d, J=6.2 Hz), 1.37-1.59 (2H, m), 1.63-1.97 (4H, m), 2.72-2.86 (1H, m), 2.99-3.25 (2H, m), 7.11 (1H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.62 (1H, dd, J=8.6, 2.6 Hz), 7.92 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.40 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1682, 1584, 1474, 1370, 1256, 1175, 876 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 72

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.23 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.15 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.365 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49 → 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.666 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.85 (3H, d, $J=6.3$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.41-1.54 (2H, m), 1.59-1.94 (4H, m), 2.54-2.62 (1H, m), 2.89-2.97 (1H, m), 3.02-3.12 (1H, m), 4.21-4.32 (2H, m), 6.37 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 6.98 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.41 (1H, dd, $J=8.6, 2.4$ Hz), 7.66 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.11 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1634, 1478, 1312, 1179, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

25 Reference Example 73

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.666 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.35 g) and potassium carbonate (1.31 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.16 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.137 g) as yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.90 (3H, d, $J=6.2$ Hz), 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.28-1.98 (13H, m), 2.56-2.72 (1H, m), 2.91-3.21 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.14-4.33 (4H, m), 6.49 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, $J=8.0$ Hz), 7.17-7.55 (3H, m), 7.74 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1711, 1632, 1609, 1485, 1283, 1246, 1175, 1125, 912, 742 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 74

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.137 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (10.0 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 4 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (10.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.26 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 106-108°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.97 (6H, m), 1.29-2.01 (10H, m), 2.59-2.75 (1H, m), 2.93-3.24 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.51 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.19 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.49-7.58 (3H, m), 7.76 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.38 (1H, d, J=16.3 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₅NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.11 ; H, 8.06 ; N, 3.20 : Found. C, 74.08 ; H, 8.08 ; N, 3.04.

Reference Example 75

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.50 g), 3-methylpiperidine (3.32 g) and potassium carbonate (5.1 g) in DMF (30 ml) was stirred at 80°C for 2 days. Water was added
5 to the reaction system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
10 (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 49 → 1 : 19) to give 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.37 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.13 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.53-1.72 (1H, m), 2.05-2.19 (1H, m), 2.23-2.44 (1H, m), 3.02-
15 3.11 (1H, m), 3.25-3.57 (3H, m), 6.69 (1H, d, J=9.2 Hz), 7.41 (1H, dd, J=9.2, 2.6 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.02 (1H, s).

Reference Example 76

20 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.21 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.04 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.17 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added
25

thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.32 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.10 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.33 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.42-1.66 (1H, m), 1.99-2.15 (1H, m), 2.23-2.43 (1H, m), 2.90-2.98 (1H, m), 3.21-3.47 (3H, m), 4.25 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.20 (1H, d, J=16.0 Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.28 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.6 Hz), 7.48 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 7.93 (1H, d, J=16.0 Hz).

IR (neat) 1713, 1626, 1474, 1316, 1175, 912, 741 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 77

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]acrylate (1.32 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.11 g) and potassium carbonate (1.08 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4 ml) and water (4 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.13 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux

for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
5 reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (761 mg) as a yellow oily material.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.12 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.28-1.48 (5H, m), 1.51-1.68 (3H, m), 1.99-2.20 (1H, m), 2.24-2.47 (1H, m), 2.97-3.05 (1H, m), 3.26-3.59 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.30 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz),
15 6.87 (1H, d, $J=8.4$ Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.41-7.48 (3H, m), 7.59 (1H, d, $J=2.6$ Hz), 8.08 (1H, d, $J=15.8$ Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1607, 1495, 1478, 1300, 1246, 1175, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

20 Reference Example 78

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (761 mg) in ethanol (10 ml) and THF (5 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4.0 ml) at room
25 temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 6 hours.

1 N Hydrochloric acid (4.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
5 reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (596 mg) as yellow crystals.

10 m.p. 136-139°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.13 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.31-1.49 (2H, m), 1.53-1.68 (3H, m), 2.02-2.19 (1H, m), 2.25-2.47 (1H, m), 2.99-3.07 (1H, m), 3.28-3.59 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 6.30 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz), 6.88 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
15 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.6 Hz), 7.43-7.49 (3H, m), 7.61 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 8.19 (1H, d, J=15.8 Hz).

Reference Example 79

20 To a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.21 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.28 g) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at 0°C for 1 hour, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.20 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added
25

thereto, and the resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. Water was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried
5 over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.49 g) as yellow crystals.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.08 (3H, d, $J=7.0$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.44-1.62 (1H, m), 1.95-2.10 (4H, m), 2.19-2.39 (1H, m), 2.80-2.89 (1H, m), 3.10-3.38 (3H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.64 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.20-7.28 (2H, m), 7.67 (1H, s).

15

Reference Example 80

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.49 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.21 g) and
20 potassium carbonate (1.17 g) in toluene (40 ml), ethanol (4 ml) and water (4 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.15 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature,
25 the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.4467 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.10 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.27-1.48 (6H, m), 1.54-1.68 (2H, m), 1.96-2.15 (4H, m), 2.21-2.45 (1H, m), 2.88-2.96 (1H, m), 3.17-3.45 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.83 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.32-7.49 (4H, m), 7.83 (1H, s).

Reference Example 81

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.45 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (7.5 ml) at room temperature, and the mixture was stirred at 65°C for 4 hours. 1 N Hydrochloric acid (7.5 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After

concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.057 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 139-141°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.30-1.69 (5H, m), 1.95-2.16 (4H, m), 2.21-2.45 (1H, m), 2.89-2.98 (1H, m), 3.21-3.48 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.35-7.47 (4H, m), 7.98 (1H, s).

Reference Example 82

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (3.0 g), 3-pyrrolidinol (2.57 g) and sodium carbonate (3.12 g) in DMSO (30 ml) and water (6 ml) was stirred at 100°C for 4 hours, which was extracted with ethyl acetate. Next, the organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 1 → 1 : 2) to give 5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (3.53 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.70 (1H, d, J=4.0 Hz), 1.99-

2.28 (2H, m), 2.99-3.08 (1H, m), 3.30-3.41 (1H, m), 3.64-3.77 (2H, m), 4.55-4.66 (1H, m), 6.75 (1H, d, J=9.1 Hz), 7.46 (1H, dd, J=9.1, 2.5 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.5 Hz), 9.99 (1H, s).

5 IR (neat) 3347, 1661, 1593, 1489, 1472, 1408, 1179, 912, 741 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 83

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.17 g) in DMF (20 ml) was added sodium
10 hydride (60%, 0.36 g) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour. To the reaction system was added iodomethane (0.75 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. Water was added to the reaction
15 system, and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl
20 acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9 → 1 : 4) to give 5-bromo-2-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.0275 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.97-2.25 (2H, m), 3.04-3.13 (1H, m), 3.26-3.43 (4H, m), 3.51-3.59 (1H, m), 3.68 (1H, dd, J=11.6, 4.6 Hz), 4.02-4.10 (1H, m), 6.73 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
25

7.44 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.6 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 10.00 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1676, 1593, 1489, 1470, 1406, 1177, 1103, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

5

Reference Example 84

Under an argon atmosphere, to a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.17 g) in toluene (10 ml), was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.03 g) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C. After stirring at 0°C for 301 hours, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.0275 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3.5 hours. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 4) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.199 g) as a yellow oily material.

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.99 (3H, d, J=1.4 Hz), 2.01-2.09 (2H, m), 3.10-3.23 (2H, m), 3.32-3.46 (5H, m), 3.94-4.04 (1H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.1 Hz), 6.67 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.22-7.30 (2H, m), 7.66 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1705, 1474, 1273, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 85

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
5 [5-bromo-2-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.199 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (0.93 g) and potassium carbonate (0.90 g) in toluene (30 ml), ethanol (3 ml) and water (3 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium
10 (0.11 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After
15 concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9 \rightarrow 1 : 4) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.177 g) as a yellow oily material.
20 ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.32-1.45 (5H, m), 1.51-1.65 (2H, m), 1.97-2.13 (5H, m), 3.19-3.28 (2H, m), 3.33 (3H, s), 3.36-3.57 (4H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 3.96-4.05 (1H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, $J=5.0$ Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 6.97 (2H, d,
25 $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.33 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.39-7.46 (3H, m), 7.81

(1H, s).

IR (neat) 1705, 1605, 1495, 1271, 1244, 1113, 912, 743
cm⁻¹

5 Reference Example 86

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.177 g) in ethanol (10 ml) and THF (5 ml), was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (5.0 ml) at room temperature. After stirring at 65°C for 6 hours, 1 N hydrochloric acid (5.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (967 mg) as yellow crystals.

20 m.p. 144-145°C

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.65 (2H, m), 2.02-2.12 (5H, m), 3.18-3.29 (2H, m), 3.34 (3H, s), 3.40-3.57 (4H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 3.99-4.06 (1H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.88
25 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.35 (1H, d,

J=1.8 Hz), 7.39-7.45 (3H, m), 7.94 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{27}H_{35}NO_5$, Calcd. C, 71.50 ; H, 7.78 ; N, 3.09 : Found. C, 71.63 ; H, 7.78 ; N, 3.03.

5 Reference Example 87

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (3.53 g) in pyridine (20 ml), was added acetic anhydride (2.5 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred for 4 days at room temperature and concentrated under
10 reduced pressure. Water was added to the residue, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
15 chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9 → 1 : 4 → 1 : 2) to give 5-bromo-2-(3-acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (4.15 g) as a yellow oily material.

1H -NMR (200 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 2.04 (3H, s), 2.13-2.31 (2H, m), 3.06-3.13 (1H, m), 3.30-3.40 (1H, m), 3.59-3.72 (1H, m),
20 3.82 (1H, dd, J=12.1, 4.7 Hz), 5.31-5.44 (1H, m), 6.74 (1H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.48 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 2.6 Hz), 7.80 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 9.98 (1H, s).

Reference Example 88

25 Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(3-

acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (1.0 g) and tert-butyl
2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)propionate (1.88 g) in toluene
(10 ml) was heated under reflux for 2 hours. To the
reaction system was added water, and the mixture was
5 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the
residue was separated and purified by column chromatography
(ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-
10 [3-(acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-5-bromophenyl]-2-methylacrylate
(1.21 g) as a pale yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.53 (9H, s), 1.95 (3H, d,
 $J=1.2$ Hz), 1.98-2.31 (5H, m), 3.09-3.28 (2H, m), 3.36-3.58
(2H, m), 5.25-5.36 (1H, m), 6.68 (1H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.26-
15 7.31 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, s).

Reference Example 89

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-
20 (acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-5-bromophenyl]-2-methylacrylate
(5.37 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (3.92 g) and
potassium carbonate (3.50 g) in toluene (130 ml), ethanol
(13 ml) and water (13 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room
temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.44 g)
25 was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated

under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 9 → 1 : 4) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (5.66 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.30-1.41 (2H, m), 1.55-1.66 (11H, m), 2.01-2.38 (8H, m), 3.18-3.65 (6H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 5.26-5.38 (1H, m), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.35-7.47 (4H, m), 7.69 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1740, 1703, 1493, 1478, 1277, 1246, 1123 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 90

To a solution of tert-butyl (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (2.0 g) in ethyl acetate (20 ml) was added 4 N hydrochloric acid (in ethyl acetate, 5.0 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 14 hours at room temperature, 4 N hydrochloric acid (in ethyl acetate, 10.0 ml) was further added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with

ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were
5 washed with diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxypyrrolidin-1-yl-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (1.41 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 135-137°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.28-
10 1.47 (2H, m), 1.55-1.69 (2H, m), 2.07-2.33 (8H, m), 3.18-3.34 (2H, m), 3.42-3.64 (4H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 5.27-5.38 (1H, m), 6.90 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.38-7.47 (4H, m), 7.94 (1H, s).

15

Reference Example 91

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzonitrile (1.0 g), pyrazole (0.34 g) and potassium carbonate (0.76 g) in DMSO (10 ml) was stirred for 6 hours at 100°C. To the reaction
20 system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were
25 washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give 5-bromo-2-

(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzonitrile (1.048 g) as colorless crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.56 (1H, dd, J=2.4, 2.1 Hz),
7.70 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.79-7.83 (2H, m), 7.89 (1H, d,
5 J=2.1 Hz), 8.13 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

IR (KBr) 2232, 1526, 1491, 1399, 934, 750 cm⁻¹

Reference Example 92

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of 5-bromo-2-(1H-
10 pyrazol-1-yl)benzonitrile (2.50 g), 4-(2-
butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (2.88 g) and potassium
carbonate (2.79 g) in toluene (100 ml), ethanol (10 ml) and
water (10 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature.
Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.35 g) was added to
15 the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux
for 7 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the
reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
20 reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 4) to give
4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-
carbonitrile (3.25 g) as a pale yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.30-
25 1.50 (2H, m), 1.54-1.69 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),

3.82 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.19 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.56 (1H, t, J=2.6 Hz), 7.05 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.53 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.80-7.94 (4H, m), 8.17 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz).

IR (neat) 2230, 1609, 1518, 1499, 1397, 1252, 1125, 936,
5 910, 826, 737 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 93

Under an argon atmosphere, to a solution of 4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-carbonitrile (3.25 g) in toluene (100 ml) was added dropwise
10 diisobutylaluminum hydride (in 1.0 M toluene, 14.0 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 2 hours at room temperature, diisobutylaluminum hydride (in 1.0 M toluene, 9.0 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature. After stirring the
15 mixture for 30 minutes at room temperature, an aqueous ammonium chloride solution was added thereto. The precipitates were removed by filtration, and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium
20 sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 4 \rightarrow 1 : 3 \rightarrow 1 : 2) to give 4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-carbaldehyde (788 mg) as a pale yellow oily material.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.30-

1.48 (2H, m), 1.51-1.68 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),
3.82 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.19 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.57 (1H, t,
J=2.2 Hz), 7.04 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.53-7.61 (3H, m), 7.82-
7.89 (3H, m), 8.20 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 10.08 (1H, s).

5 IR (neat) 1688, 1609, 1512, 1397, 1252, 1184, 1128, 937,
828 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 94

Under an argon atmosphere, to a suspension of sodium
10 hydride (60%, 0.11 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise
a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (0.67 g)
in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 1 hour at 0°C,
a solution of 4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-
biphenyl-3-carbaldehyde (788 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was
15 added thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 4
hours. To the reaction system was added water, and the
mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over
magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
20 pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column
chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 4) to give ethyl
(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-
biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (842 g) as pale yellow
crystals.

25 ^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.26-

1.50 (5H, m), 1.55-1.69 (2H, m), 2.03 (3H, d, J=1.6 Hz),
3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.16-4.29
(4H, m), 6.45 (1H, t, J=1.8 Hz), 7.03 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz),
7.52-7.58 (4H, m), 7.63-7.65 (3H, m), 7.74 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz).

5 IR (neat) 1709, 1609, 1514, 1493, 1399, 1271, 1246,
1115, 912, 745 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 95

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-
10 (1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (790
mg) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N
aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (3.5 ml) at room
temperature. After stirring for 4 hours at 50°C, 1 N
hydrochloric acid (3.5 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the
15 mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over
magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by
filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether
20 to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-
1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (700 mg) as yellow
crystals.

m.p. 132-134°C

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.34-
25 1.46 (2H, m), 1.57-1.66 (2H, m), 2.05 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz),

3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.18 (2H, q, J=4.9 Hz), 6.45 (1H, t, J=1.8 Hz), 7.02 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.52 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.58 (1H, s), 7.62-7.66 (4H, m), 7.74 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz).

5

Reference Example 96

Under an argon atmosphere, to a suspension of sodium hydride (1.44 g) in DMF (150 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (4.0 g) in DMF (20 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 1 hour at 0°C, iodomethane (2.06 ml) was added to the reaction system at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (3.64 g) as a colorless oily material.

20 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.94-2.02 (2H, m), 2.76 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 2.88 (3H, s), 3.21 (2H, t, J=5.7 Hz), 6.57-6.62 (2H, m), 6.93-6.96 (1H, m), 7.04-7.25 (1H, m).

Reference Example 97

25 To a solution of 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline

(3.64 g) in dichloromethane (50 ml) was added
tetrabutylammonium tribromide (11.92 g) at 0°C. The mixture
was stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C and for 18 hours at room
temperature. Water was added to the reaction system, and
5 the mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic
layer was washed with an aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution
and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate.
After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was
separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl
10 acetate : hexane 1 : 19) to give 6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydroquinoline (4.65 g) as a pale yellow oily material.
 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.89-2.01 (2H, m), 2.73 (2H, t,
 $J=6.4$ Hz), 2.85 (3H, s), 3.20 (2H, t, $J=5.7$ Hz), 6.43 (1H, d,
 $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.02-7.05 (1H, m), 7.10-7.16 (1H, m).
15 IR (neat) 1501, 1323, 1208, 912, 740 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 98

To a solution of 6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-
tetrahydroquinoline (4.65 g) in DMF (40 ml) was added
20 chloromethylenedimethylammonium chloride (3.95 g) at room
temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 65°C.
The reaction mixture was added to ice water. After
neutralization using potassium carbonate, the mixture was
extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
25 with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium

sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give 6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-8-carbaldehyde (2.82 g)

5 as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.87-1.99 (2H, m), 2.75 (2H, t, J=6.2 Hz), 3.04 (3H, s), 3.27 (2H, t, J=5.6 Hz), 7.20 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 7.63 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 9.94 (1H, s).

10 Reference Example 99

Under an argon atmosphere, to a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.25 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.22 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 30 minutes at 0°C,

15 6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-8-carbaldehyde (1.30 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was

20 extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl)acrylate

25 (1.49 g) as a pale yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.33 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.76-1.90 (2H, m), 2.71-2.78 (5H, m), 3.10-3.15 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.32 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz), 7.13 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.41 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.84 (1H, d, $J=16.1$ Hz).

5 IR (neat) 1711, 1632, 1451, 1470, 1416, 1310, 1265, 1233, 1175, 1040, 912, 743 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 100

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
10 (6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl)acrylate (1.49 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.31 g) and potassium carbonate (1.27 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0.26 g)
15 was added to the reaction system, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
20 pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 : 7) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]acrylate (1.56 g) as a yellow oily material.

25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.26-

1.48 (5H, m), 1.50-1.70 (2H, m), 1.79-1.97 (2H, m), 2.76-
2.89 (5H, m), 3.11-3.24 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz),
3.81 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.20 (2H, q,
J=7.2 Hz), 6.42 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz),
5 7.21-7.23 (1H, m), 7.46 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.47-7.50 (1H, m),
7.99 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

IR (neat) 1709, 1630, 1609, 1516, 1454, 1275, 1248,
1177, 1125, 1040, 910, 741 cm^{-1}

10 Reference Example 101

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]acrylate (1.56 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (8.0 ml) at
15 room temperature. After stirring for 20 hours at 65°C, 1 N hydrochloric acid (8.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced
20 pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]acrylic acid (1.37 g) as yellow crystals.

25 m.p. 128-129°C

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.29-1.48 (2H, m), 1.55-1.68 (2H, m), 1.82-1.97 (2H, m), 2.82-2.86 (5H, m), 3.16-3.21 (2H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.9 Hz), 6.44 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.25 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz), 7.46 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.52 (1H, d, J=2.0 Hz), 8.10 (1H, d, J=16.1 Hz).

Reference Example 102

10 Under an argon atmosphere, to a suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 0.27 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl 2-(diethylphosphono)propionate (1.58 g) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 1 hour at 0°C, 6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-8-carbaldehyde 15 (1.40 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 4 hours. To the reaction system was added water, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium 20 sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 → 1 : 15) to give ethyl (2E)-3-(6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl)-2-methylacrylate (1.677 g) as a yellow oily material.

25 ¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.1 Hz), 1.75-

1.89 (2H, m), 2.06 (3H, d, $J=1.4$ Hz), 2.71-2.78 (5H, m),
3.10-3.15 (2H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 7.10 (1H, d,
 $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.16 (1H, d, $J=2.2$ Hz), 7.59 (1H, s).

IR (neat) 1707, 1449, 1412, 1264, 1240, 1223, 1111,
5 1044, 912, 748 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 103

Under an argon atmosphere, a mixture of ethyl (2E)-3-
(6-bromo-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl)-2-
10 methylacrylate (1.677 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid
(1.42 g) and potassium carbonate (1.37 g) in toluene (50 ml),
ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 30 minutes
at room temperature. Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium
(0.17 g) was added to the reaction system, and the mixture
15 was heated under reflux for 6 hours. After cooling to room
temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate.
The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine,
and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under
reduced pressure, the residue was separated and purified by
20 column chromatography (ethyl acetate : hexane 1 : 19 \rightarrow 1 :
9) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-
methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methylacrylate
(1.55 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.27-
25 1.47 (5H, m), 1.51-1.68 (2H, m), 1.82-1.96 (2H, m), 2.13 (3H,

d, $J=1.2$ Hz), 2.77 (3H, s), 2.80-2.87 (2H, m), 3.15-3.20 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, $J=4.9$ Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7.1$ Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.19-7.29 (2H, m), 7.44 (2H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 7.74 (1H, s).

5 IR (neat) 1705, 1516, 1456, 1248, 1123, 912, 829 cm^{-1}

Reference Example 104

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.55 g) in ethanol (20 ml) and THF (10 ml) was added a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (7.0 ml) at room temperature. After stirring for 4 hours at 65°C, 1 N hydrochloric acid (7.0 ml) was added thereto at 0°C, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic
15 layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with diisopropyl ether and hexane to give (2E)-3-[6-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolin-8-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid
20 (1.27 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 133-134°C

^1H -NMR (200 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.4$ Hz), 1.28-1.47 (2H, m), 1.54-1.68 (2H, m), 1.82-1.97 (2H, m), 2.17 (3H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz), 2.79-2.87 (5H, m), 3.16-3.22 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H,

25

t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.0 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.21 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.30 (1H, d, J=2.2 Hz), 7.44 (2H, d, J=8.8 Hz), 7.90 (1H, s).

5 Reference Example 105

5-Bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g), N-(2-methoxyethyl)methylamine (1.43 g), sodium carbonate (3.91 g) were added to dimethyl sulfoxide (40 ml) and water (20 ml), and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours at 90°C under a
10 nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was
15 distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give 5-bromo-2-[(2-methoxyethyl)(methyl)amino]benzaldehyde (2.47 g) as a yellow
oily material.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.93 (3H, s), 3.29-3.33 (5H, m), 3.56 (2H, t, J=5.4 Hz), 7.02 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.54 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.4 Hz), 7.86 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 10.21 (1H, s).

Reference Example 106

25 To a suspension of sodium hydride (194 mg) in toluene

(10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (987 mg) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-
5 [(2-methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino] benzaldehyde (1.0 g) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with
10 ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-
15 bromo-2-[(2-methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino] phenyl] acrylate (1.03 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 2.80 (3H, s), 3.12 (2H, t, J=6.0 Hz), 3.32 (3H, s), 3.54 (2H, t, J=6.0 Hz), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.35 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz),
20 6.96 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.4 Hz), 7.59 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.94 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

Reference Example 107

A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[(2-
25 methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino] phenyl] acrylate (900 mg), 4-(2-

butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (814 mg) and potassium carbonate (945 mg) in toluene (15 ml), ethanol (1.5 ml) and water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (152 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 5 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[(2-methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (1.19 g) as a yellow oily material. Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[(2-methoxyethyl) (methyl) amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (980 mg) was dissolved in THF (25 ml) and methanol (25 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (8.6 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give

(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[(2-methoxyethyl)(methyl)amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (717 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 86.4-87.4°C.

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.56-1.66 (2H, m), 2.87 (3H, s), 3.19 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.37 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.61 (2H, t, $J=6.0$ Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, $J=5.1$ Hz), 4.17 (2H, t, $J=5.1$ Hz), 6.47 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz), 7.18 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.49 (2H, d, $J=7.8$ Hz), 7.54 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.1$ Hz), 7.71 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 8.23 (1H, d, $J=16.2$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_5$, Calcd. C, 70.23 ; H, 7.78 ; N, 3.28 : Found C, 70.08 ; H, 7.84 ; N, 3.26.

15 Reference Example 108

1-Methylpyrazole-4-carboxyaldehyde (1.2 g), methylamine hydrochloride (736 mg) and triethylamine (3.04 ml) were dissolved in methanol (15 ml), and then palladium carbon (10%, 0.2 g) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred
20 overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere. The insolubles were removed by filtration, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue were added DMSO (20 ml), water (15 ml) and sodium carbonate (3.47 g), and then a solution of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde
25 (2.21 g) in DMSO (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 115°C

under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring as such for 5 hours at 115°C, the reaction mixture was returned to room temperature. Water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
5 with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1), which was recrystallized
10 from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]benzaldehyde (784 mg) as brown crystals.

m.p. 80.0-81.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.78 (3H, s), 3.86 (3H, s),
15 4.14 (2H, s), 6.92 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.18 (1H, s), 7.30 (1H, s), 7.54 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.7 Hz), 7.89 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz), 10.25 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₁₃H₁₄N₃OBr, Calcd. C, 50.67 ; H, 4.58 ; N, 13.64 : Found C, 50.68 ; H, 4.48 ; N, 13.44.

20

Reference Example 109

To a suspension of sodium hydride (72 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (365 mg) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C
25 under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the mixture was

stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]benzaldehyde (420 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 7 : 3 → ethyl acetate) and recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]phenyl]acrylate (310 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 67.0-68.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.35 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 2.65 (3H, s), 3.87 (5H, s), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.5 Hz), 6.40 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.31 (1H, s), 7.34 (1H, s), 7.38 (1H, dd, J=8.7, 2.4 Hz), 7.64 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.06 (1H, d, J=16.2 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₁₇H₂₀N₃O₂Br, Calcd. C, 53.98 ; H, 5.33 ; N, 11.11 : Found C, 53.94 ; H, 5.25 ; N, 10.96.

Reference Example 110

A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-

methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]phenyl]acrylate (450 mg),
4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (369 mg) and potassium
carbonate (427 mg) in toluene (15 ml), ethanol (1.5 ml) and
water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon
5 atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (69
mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was
refluxed for 6 hours. After returning to room temperature,
water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with
ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
10 brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was
distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting
residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography
(hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1 → ethyl acetate) to give
ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-
15 pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (522
mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.34-
1.46 (5H, m), 1.55-1.67 (2H, m), 2.70 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t,
J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.89 (3H, s), 3.93 (2H,
20 s), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.29 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.51 (1H,
d, J=13.2 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.07 (1H, d, J=8.4
Hz), 7.38 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, s), 7.48-7.53 (3H, m), 7.73 (1H,
d, J=2.1 Hz), 8.23 (1H, d, J=13.2 Hz).

25 Reference Example 111

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylate (495 mg) was dissolved in THF (12 ml) and methanol (12 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane-diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]acrylic acid (425 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 125.0-127.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.36-1.44 (2H, m), 1.50-1.70 (2H, m), 2.72 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 3.92 (5H, s), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 6.52 (1H, d, J=15.9 Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 7.37 (1H, s), 7.49-7.55 (4H, m), 7.76 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 8.34 (1H, d, J=15.9 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₃N₃O₄·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.40 ; H, 7.07 ; N, 8.67 : Found C, 69.69 ; H, 7.24 ; N, 8.87.

Reference Example 112

To a suspension of sodium hydride (52 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (278 mg) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the mixture was stirred as
5 such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]benzaldehyde (300 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath,
10 water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column
15 chromatography (ethyl acetate) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (381 mg) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.36 (3H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 2.10
20 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.62 (3H, s), 3.82 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 4.28 (2H, q, J=6.9 Hz), 6.84 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.25-7.40 (4H, m), 7.79 (1H, s).

Reference Example 113

25 A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[methyl[(1-

methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (360 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (283 mg) and potassium carbonate (330 mg) in toluene (10 ml), ethanol (1 ml) and water (1 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (53 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 4) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (344 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-1.46 (5H, m), 1.50-1.66 (2H, m), 2.17 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.68 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.85-3.87 (5H, m), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.30 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.05 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.32 (1H, s), 7.40 (1H, s), 7.45-7.49 (4H, m), 7.96 (1H, s).

25 Reference Example 114

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (330 mg) was dissolved in THF (8 ml) and methanol (8 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.6 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 5 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[methyl[(1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methyl]amino]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (260 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 139.5-140.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.34-1.46 (2H, m), 1.57-1.66 (2H, m), 2.21 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.69 (3H, s), 3.56 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.82 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.85 (2H, s), 3.94 (3H, s), 4.17 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.10 (1H, d, J=7.8 Hz), 7.34 (1H, s), 7.46-7.56 (4H, m), 7.65 (1H, s), 8.12 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₅N₃O₄·0.25H₂O, Calcd. C, 69.76 ; H, 7.42 ; N, 8.72 : Found C, 69.98 ; H, 7.37 ; N, 8.42.

To a solution of 4-bromofluorobenzene (15.0 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (150 ml) was added dropwise LDA (2.0 M, 55.7 ml) at -78°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring as such for 2 hours, a solution of N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide (10.6 g) in dry tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The reaction mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 2 hours, which was acidified with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 50 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 25 : 1) to give 1-(5-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)ethanone (13.1 g) as a colorless oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.64 (3H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz), 7.02-7.09 (1H, m), 7.59-7.65 (1H, m), 7.98-8.01 (1H, m).

Reference Example 116

To a solution of pyrrolidine (3.85 ml) and potassium carbonate (12.7 g) in DMF (60 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 1-(5-bromo-2-fluorophenyl)ethanone (5.0 g) in DMF (20 ml) at 75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was heated while stirring for 6 hours as such. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto

and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
5 separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1) to give 1-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)ethanone (2.28 g) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.93-1.98 (4H, m), 2.57 (3H,
10 s), 3.07-3.11 (4H, m), 6.70 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.37 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.4 Hz), 7.58 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Reference Example 117

A suspension of 1-(5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylphenyl)ethanone (750 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric
15 acid (867 mg) and potassium carbonate (1.0 g) in toluene (15 ml), ethanol (1.5 ml) and water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (162 mg) was added
20 thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under
25 reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was

purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give 1-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]ethanone

5 (495 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 87.0-88.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.36-1.46 (2H, m), 1.55-1.66 (2H, m), 1.94-1.99 (4H, m), 2.64 (3H, s), 3.15-3.20 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.88 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.46 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.1 Hz), 7.66 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₄H₃₁NO₃, Calcd. C, 75.56 ; H, 8.19 ; N, 3.67 : Found C, 75.52 ; H, 8.19 ; N, 3.41.

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Reference Example 118

To a suspension of sodium hydride (296 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (1.24 ml) in toluene (20 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 1-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]ethanone (470 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the

25

oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]but-2-enoate (250 mg) as yellow crystals.

10 m.p. 81.0-82.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.24-1.43 (5H, m), 1.50-1.65 (2H, m), 1.85-1.95 (4H, m), 2.50 (3H, s), 3.15-3.25 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.11-4.25 (4H, m), 5.98 (1H, s), 6.85 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.25 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.7 Hz), 7.46 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₇NO₄·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 73.01 ; H, 8.32 ; N, 3.04 : Found C, 73.06 ; H, 8.15 ; N, 2.87.

20 Reference Example 119

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]but-2-enoate (260 mg) was dissolved in THF (7 ml) and methanol (7 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.3 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water

at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]but-2-enoic acid (158 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 127.5-128.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.35-1.43 (2H, m), 1.56-1.63 (2H, m), 1.90-1.94 (4H, m), 2.52 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 3.19-3.23 (4H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 6.01 (1H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.26 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J=8.7, 2.4 Hz), 7.45 (2H, d, J=8.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₆H₃₃NO₄·0.5H₂O, Calcd. C, 72.19 ; H, 7.92 ; N, 3.24 : Found C, 72.20 ; H, 7.74 ; N, 2.97.

20 Reference Example 120

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.0 g), 3-pyrroline (0.98 ml) and potassium carbonate (1.77 g) in DMF (30 ml) was heated for 5 hours at 75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl

acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column

5 chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzaldehyde (592 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 88.2-89.2°C.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.21 (4H, s), 5.95 (2H, s), 6.68 (1H, d, $J=9.0$ Hz), 7.46 (1H, dd, $J=9.0, 2.4$ Hz), 7.82 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 10.08 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{NOBr}$, Calcd. C, 52.41 ; H, 4.00 ; N, 5.56 : Found C, 52.24 ; H, 3.94 ; N, 5.33.

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Reference Example 121

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzaldehyde (550 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (676 mg) and potassium carbonate (784 mg) in toluene (15 ml),
20 ethanol (1.5 ml) and water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (126 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto
25 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 5 : 1) and recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-carbaldehyde (431 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 79.0-81.0°C.

10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=8.7 Hz), 1.34-1.45 (2H, m), 1.48-1.68 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.28 (4H, s), 5.96 (2H, s), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.49 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, J=8.7, 2.4 Hz), 7.92
15 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 10.21 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₃H₂₇NO₃, Calcd. C, 75.59 ; H, 7.45 ; N, 3.83 : Found C, 75.48 ; H, 7.46 ; N, 3.66.

Reference Example 122

20 To a suspension of sodium hydride (61 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (0.3 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-
25 dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-carbaldehyde (390

mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate 10 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (389 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.30-1.70 (7H, m), 2.01 (3H, s), 3.52-3.58 (2H, m), 3.79 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.13-4.31 (8H, m), 5.87 (2H, t, J=4.2 Hz), 6.81 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.38-7.46 (4H, m), 7.91 (1H, s).

Reference Example 123

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (360 mg) was dissolved in THF (10 ml) and methanol (10 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (3.2 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was

neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting
5 residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(2,5-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (265 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 138.5-139.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-
10 1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.65 (2H, m), 2.04 (3H, s), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.20 (4H, s), 5.88 (2H, s), 6.82 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.28 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.40-7.45 (3H, m), 8.06 (1H, s).

15 Elementary analysis C₂₆H₃₁NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.08 ; H, 7.41 ; N, 3.32 : Found C, 74.21 ; H, 7.29 ; N, 3.17.

Reference Example 124

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (6.4 g) and 3,4-dihydro-2H-pyran (4.33 ml)
20 in dichloromethane (70 ml) was added pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate (1.19 g), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate.
25 The organic layer was washed with an aqueous saturated

sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to give 5-bromo-2-[3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl]benzaldehyde (8.15 g) as a brown oily material. To a suspension of sodium hydride (1.41 g) in toluene (50 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (6.88 ml) in toluene (50 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-[3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl]benzaldehyde (8.5 g) in toluene (50 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate 6 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (9.69 g) as a yellow oily material. To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[3-(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yloxy)pyrrolidin-1-yl]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (9.5 g) in methanol (270 ml) was added 1 N hydrochloric acid (86.8 ml), and the mixture was

stirred for 2 hours. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate.

5 The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1 → ethyl acetate) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (7.38 g) as
10 a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.69 (1H, d, J=5.1 Hz), 1.90-2.05 (4H, m), 2.07-2.25 (1H, m), 3.08-3.18 (2H, m), 3.41-3.53 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 4.43-4.53 (1H, m), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.20-7.35 (2H, m),
15 7.66 (1H, s).

Reference Example 125

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (1.2 ml) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was added dropwise a solution of
20 DMSO (2.1 ml) in dichloromethane (20 ml) at -78°C under an argon atmosphere. After stirring as such for 15 minutes, a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-hydroxypyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (3.5 g) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto. After stirring as such for
25 15 minutes, triethylamine (8.26 ml) was added dropwise

thereto. The reaction mixture was stirred as such for 2 hours, and then returned to room temperature. Water was added thereto and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine. The solvent was
5 distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (2.67 g) as a yellow oily material.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.34 (3H, t, $J=6.9$ Hz), 2.04 (3H, s), 2.62 (2H, t, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.47-3.52 (4H, m), 4.27 (2H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 6.81 (1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.33 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.37 (1H, dd, $J=8.7, 2.4$ Hz), 7.59 (1H, s).

15 Reference Example 126

A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (2.6 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (2.29 g) and potassium carbonate (2.65 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and
20 water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (597 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with
25 ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated

brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 5 : 1). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.51 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 98.5-99.0°C.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.32-1.46 (5H, m), 1.50-1.66 (2H, m), 2.11 (3H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 2.65 (2H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 3.53-3.58 (6H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 6.98-7.02 (3H, m), 7.42-7.51 (4H, m), 7.55 (1H, s).

15 Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{35}\text{NO}_5$, Calcd. C, 72.23 ; H, 7.58 ; N, 3.01 : Found C, 72.09 ; H, 7.37 ; N, 2.78.

Reference Example 127

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-oxopyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.25 g) and ethylene glycol (1.5 ml) in toluene (20 ml) was added p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate (26 mg), and the mixture was refluxed overnight while dehydrating under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was returned to room temperature. Water and an aqueous saturated sodium

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hydrogen carbonate solution were sequentially added thereto, which was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to a silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1,4-dioxo-7-azaspiro[4.4]non-7-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.14 g) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-1.45 (5H, m), 1.50-1.65 (2H, m), 2.05 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.15 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.31 (2H, s), 3.38 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 3.95-3.99 (4H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=6.9 Hz), 6.86 (1H, d, J=8.1 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.34 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.39-7.46 (3H, m), 7.79 (1H, s).

Reference Example 128

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1,4-dioxo-7-azaspiro[4.4]non-7-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.1 g) was dissolved in THF (12 ml) and methanol (12 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (4.3 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred overnight at 50°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with

ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane-diisopropyl ether to give
5 (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(1,4-dioxo-7-azaspiro[4.4]non-7-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.02 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 129.5-131.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-
10 1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.65 (2H, m), 2.08 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz),
2.16 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 3.33 (2H, s), 3.40 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz),
3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.92-4.02
(4H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz),
6.97 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.36 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.40-7.46
15 (3H, m), 7.93 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₅NO₆, Calcd. C, 69.83 ; H,
7.33 ; N, 2.91 : Found C, 69.67 ; H, 7.45 ; N, 2.65.

Reference Example 129

20 A suspension of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),
3-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (3.39 g) and sodium
carbonate (3.26 g) in DMSO (75 ml) and water (37.5 ml) was
heated for 5 hours at 75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.
After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto
25 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The

organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 4) to give 5-bromo-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]benzaldehyde (2.9 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.77-1.89 (1H, m), 2.09-2.19 (1H, m), 2.51-2.60 (1H, m), 3.26-3.50 (4H, m), 3.65-3.78 (2H, m), 6.73 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.45 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.7 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz), 10.01 (1H, s).

Reference Example 130

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]benzaldehyde (2.85 g) in pyridine (11 ml) was added dropwise acetic anhydride (3.77 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 5 hours, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added water at 0°C and further added sodium carbonate, which was neutralized and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was then washed with saturated brine, and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate =

3 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to give [1-(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]methyl acetate (2.91 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.80-1.90 (1H, m), 2.07 (3H, s), 2.10-2.33 (1H, m), 2.61-2.71 (1H, m), 3.20-3.53 (4H, m), 4.02-4.22 (2H, m), 6.72 (1H, d, J=9.3 Hz), 7.45 (1H, dd, J=9.3, 2.4 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 10.01 (1H, s).

Reference Example 131

10 A solution of [1-(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]methyl acetate (2.47 g) and tert-butyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)propanoate (3.4 g) in toluene (100 ml) was refluxed overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto
15 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane :
20 ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-[(acetyloxy)methyl]pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-bromophenyl]-2-methylacrylate (2.29 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (9H, s), 1.60-1.75 (1H, m), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.00-2.15 (4H, m), 2.53-2.63 (1H, m), 2.98-3.08 (1H, m), 3.18-3.28 (3H, m), 3.95-4.16 (2H, m),
25

6.66 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.20-7.33 (2H, m), 7.52 (1H, s).

Reference Example 132

A suspension of tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-bromophenyl]-2-methylacrylate (1.2 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (848 mg) and potassium carbonate (984 mg) in toluene (20 ml), ethanol (2 ml) and water (2 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (158 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (770 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.30-1.80 (14H, m), 1.95-2.15 (7H, m), 2.55-2.65 (1H, m), 3.07-3.13 (1H, m), 3.27-3.35 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.02-4.18 (4H, m), 6.87 (1H, d,

J=8.1 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.36-7.46 (4H, m), 7.69 (1H, s).

Reference Example 133

5 tert-Butyl (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (750 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (7.5 ml). Then, a 4 N hydrochloric acid-ethyl acetate solution (11 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred overnight under a
10 nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto at 0°C and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with
15 hexane-diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[4-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (542 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 109.5-111.0°C.

20 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 1.33-1.46 (2H, m), 1.56-1.80 (3H, m), 2.00-2.20 (7H, m), 2.55-2.70 (1H, m), 3.10-3.15 (1H, m), 3.29-3.35 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.04-4.17 (4H, m), 6.90 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.38 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.41-7.47 (3H, m), 7.93 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{29}H_{37}NO_6$, Calcd. C, 70.28 ; H, 7.52 ; N, 2.83 : Found C, 70.03 ; H, 7.51 ; N, 2.72.

Reference Example 134

5 To a solution of methyl 1-benzylpyrrolidine-3-carboxylate in methanol (50 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (16.9 ml) was added palladium carbon (10%, 1.8 g), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere. The insolubles were removed by filtration, and then the
10 solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. Toluene was added thereto, and then the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure to give methyl pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate hydrochloride (2.71 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 1.95-2.25 (2H, m), 3.11-3.45
15 (5H, m), 3.66 (3H, s), 9.23 (2H, br).

Reference Example 135

 A suspension of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.12 g), methyl pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate hydrochloride (2.6 g) and
20 potassium carbonate (3.63 g) in DMF (40 ml) was stirred overnight at 80°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over
25 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under

reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 16 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give methyl 1-(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate (816 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.26-2.33 (2H, m), 3.15-3.24 (1H, m), 3.33-3.41 (1H, m), 3.47-3.58 (3H, m), 3.73 (3H, s), 6.75 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.46 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.4 Hz), 7.80 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 10.01 (1H, s).

10

Reference Example 136

A solution of methyl 1-(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate (800 mg) and tert-butyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)propanoate (1.34 g) in toluene (20 ml) was refluxed for 6 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 10 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 4) to give methyl 1-[4-bromo-2-[(1E)-3-tert-butoxy-2-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl]phenyl]pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate (580 mg) as a yellow oily material.

25

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (9H, s), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.17-2.24 (2H, m), 3.10-3.15 (1H, m), 3.21-3.29 (2H, m), 3.41 (2H, d, J=7.5 Hz), 3.71 (3H, s), 6.69 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.24-7.30 (2H, m), 7.53 (1H, s).

5

Reference Example 137

A suspension of methyl 1-[4-bromo-2-[(1E)-3-tert-butoxy-2-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl]phenyl]pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate (550 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid
10 (402 mg) and potassium carbonate (466 mg) in toluene (15 ml), ethanol (1.5 ml) and water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (75 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours.
15 After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
20 purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 18 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give methyl 1-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-3-[(1E)-3-tert-butoxy-2-methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl]-1'1-biphenyl-4-yl]pyrrolidine-3-carboxylate (409 mg) as a yellow oily material.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-

1.45 (2H, m), 1.51-1.65 (11H, m), 2.02 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz),
2.19-2.26 (2H, m), 3.10-3.20 (1H, m), 3.25-3.35 (2H, m),
3.48 (2H, d, J=7.5 Hz), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.72 (3H, s),
3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 6.89 (1H, d,
5 J=8.4 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.35-7.46 (4H, m), 7.68
(1H, s).

Reference Example 138

Methyl 1-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-3-[(1E)-3-tert-butoxy-2-
10 methyl-3-oxoprop-1-enyl]-1,1'-biphenyl-4-yl]pyrrolidine-3-
carboxylate (400 mg) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (4 ml).
Then, a 4 N hydrochloric acid-ethyl acetate solution (7 ml)
was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours
under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto at 0°C
15 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over
magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under
reduced pressure, the resulting solids were washed with
hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-
20 (methoxycarbonyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-
methylacrylic acid (273 mg) as yellow crystals.
m.p. 140.0-141.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-
1.45 (2H, m), 1.50-1.70 (2H, m), 2.10 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz),
25 2.20-2.28 (2H, m), 3.10-3.25 (1H, m), 3.28-3.40 (2H, m),

3.46-3.50 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.73 (3H, s),
3.80 (2H, t, $J=4.5$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.5$ Hz), 6.92 (1H, d,
 $J=8.7$ Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.38-7.47 (4H, m), 7.91
(1H, s).

5 Elementary analysis $C_{28}H_{35}NO_6$, Calcd. C, 69.83 ; H,
7.33 ; N, 2.91 : Found C, 69.76 ; H, 7.45 ; N, 2.64.

Reference Example 139

To a solution of 1-benzyl-3,4-dimethylpyrrolidine (9.0
10 g) in methanol (100 ml) and 1 N hydrochloric acid (48.9 ml)
was added palladium carbon (10%, 4.5 g), and the mixture was
stirred overnight under a hydrogen atmosphere. The
insolubles were removed by filtration, and then the solvent
was distilled off under reduced pressure. Toluene was added
15 thereto, and then the solvent was again distilled off under
reduced pressure. The resulting residue was washed with
hexane to give 3,4-dimethylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (5.93
g) as pale red crystals.

1H -NMR (300 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ 0.90 (6H, d, $J=3.4$ Hz),
20 2.22-2.31 (2H, m), 2.73-2.82 (2H, m), 3.17-3.27 (2H, m),
9.32 (2H, br).

Reference Example 140

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (2.5 g),
25 3,4-dimethylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (2.51 g) and sodium

carbonate (3.59 g) in DMSO (50 ml) and water (25 ml) was stirred for 4 hours at 80°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 20 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1) to give 5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.84 g) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.99 (6H, d, J=6.9 Hz), 2.35-2.40 (2H, m), 3.06-3.11 (2H, m), 3.44-3.49 (2H, m), 6.66 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.39 (1H, dd, J=9.0, 2.7 Hz), 7.78 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz), 10.00 (1H, s).

Reference Example 141

To a suspension of sodium hydride (550 mg) in toluene (30 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (2.66 ml) in toluene (20 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (2.7 g) in toluene (30 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for

3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (3.48 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.95 (6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.23-2.32 (2H, m), 2.90-2.95 (2H, m), 3.30-3.35 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, J=6.9 Hz), 6.61 (1H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.19-7.27 (2H, m), 7.67 (1H, s).

Reference Example 142

A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (3.35 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (2.83 g) and potassium carbonate (3.29 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (530 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with

ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1). The resulting residue was washed with hexane to give ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.77 g) as yellow crystals.

10 m.p. 67.0-69.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.88-0.98 (9H, m), 1.32-1.45 (5H, m), 1.55-1.65 (2H, m), 2.02 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.22-2.35 (2H, m), 2.98-3.03 (2H, m), 3.37-3.42 (2H, m), 3.54 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.14 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 15 4.27 (2H, q, J=6.9 Hz), 6.79 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.95 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.30 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.38 (1H, dd, J=8.4, 2.1 Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.81 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₃₀H₄₁NO₄, Calcd. C, 75.12 ; H, 8.62 ; N, 2.92 : Found C, 74.83 ; H, 8.33 ; N, 2.77.

20

Reference Example 143

Ethyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.04 g) was dissolved in THF (35 ml) and 25 methanol (35 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide

solution (8.7 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (0.97 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 126.3-128.3°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87-0.99 (9H, m), 1.33-1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.65 (2H, m), 2.05 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.27-2.37 (2H, m), 3.00-3.05 (2H, m), 3.40-3.45 (2H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.83 (1H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.34 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz), 7.40 (1H, dd, J=7.2, 1.8 Hz), 7.44 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.97 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₇NO₄, Calcd. C, 74.47 ; H, 8.26 ; N, 3.10 : Found C, 74.32 ; H, 8.44 ; N, 2.87.

Reference Example 144

To 5-bromo-2-hydroxynicotinic acid (40 g) was added dropwise thionyl chloride (200 ml) at 0°C. Next, DMF (12.5 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C, and the resulting

mixture was refluxed for 2 hours. After returning to room temperature, excess thionyl chloride was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added dropwise methanol (450 ml) at 0°C, and the solvent was
5 distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution at 0°C, which was neutralized and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The
10 solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1) to give methyl 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinate (39.5 g) as colorless crystals.

15 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.97 (3H, s), 8.28 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.56 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2\text{ClBr}$, Calcd. C, 33.57 ; H, 2.01 ; N, 5.59 : Found C, 33.53 ; H, 2.21 ; N, 5.66.

20 Reference Example 145

To a suspension of sodium hydride (60% oily material, 48 mg) in DMF (5 ml) was added pyrrolidine (0.1 ml) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. Next, a solution of methyl 5-
25 bromo-2-chloronicotinate (100 mg) in DMF (5 ml) was added

dropwise at thereto 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred overnight at 75°C. After returning to room temperature, 0.1 N hydrochloric acid was added thereto, which was acidified and then extracted with ethyl acetate.

5 The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinic acid (67 mg) as colorless crystals.

10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.01-2.11 (4H, m), 3.38-3.43 (4H, m), 8.35 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.43 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{Br}$, Calcd. C, 44.30 ; H, 4.09 ; N, 10.33 : Found C, 44.34 ; H, 4.06 ; N, 10.29.

15 Reference Example 146

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinic acid (800 mg), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (375 mg) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (588 mg) in DMF (20 ml) was added triethylamine (0.54 ml) and a catalytic
20 amount of 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine, followed by adding 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-carbodiimide hydrochloride (736 mg), and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer
25 was washed with an aqueous saturated sodium hydrogen

carbonate solution, water and saturated brine, and then dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 8 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) and recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 5-bromo-N-methoxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylnicotinamide (812 mg) as colorless crystals.

m.p. 94.0-96.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.91-1.96 (4H, m), 3.29 (3H, s), 3.37-3.41 (4H, m), 3.57 (3H, br), 7.49 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.17 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₁₂H₁₆N₃O₂Br, Calcd. C, 45.87 ; H, 5.13 ; N, 13.37 : Found C, 45.83 ; H, 5.07 ; N, 13.22.

Reference Example 147

To a solution of lithium aluminum hydride (74.2 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 5-bromo-N-methoxy-N-methyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylnicotinamide (615 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes. Water (0.08 ml), an aqueous 15% sodium hydroxide solution (0.08 ml) and water (0.24 ml) were sequentially added thereto at 0°C, and then the mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred

overnight. After adding magnesium sulfate, the insolubles were removed by filtration. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure to give 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinaldehyde (470 mg) as a yellow oily material.

5 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.96-2.01 (4H, m), 3.50-3.54 (4H, m), 8.00 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.30 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 9.95 (1H, s).

Reference Example 148

10 A suspension of 5-bromo-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinaldehyde (450 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (545 mg) and potassium carbonate (634 mg) in toluene (20 ml), ethanol (2 ml) and water (2 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium
15 (102 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 7 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
20 distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 \rightarrow hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) and recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give
25 5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinaldehyde (558 mg) as yellow crystals.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.33-1.47 (2H, m), 1.55-1.66 (2H, m), 1.99-2.05 (4H, m), 3.51-3.62 (6H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 7.01 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.46 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 8.11 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.56 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 10.11 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₂H₂₈N₂O₃, Calcd. C, 71.71 ; H, 7.66 ; N, 7.60 : Found C, 71.63 ; H, 7.71 ; N, 7.42.

Reference Example 149

10 To a suspension of sodium hydride (42 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of ethyl diethylphosphonoacetate (0.189 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-[4-(2-
15 butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinaldehyde (270 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with
20 ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 13 : 1 → hexane :
25 ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-

butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]acrylate
(229 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 0.96-
1.43 (5H, m), 1.51-1.64 (2H, m), 1.92-1.97 (4H, m), 3.53-
5 3.63 (6H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz),
4.26 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.23 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d,
J=8.7 Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.76 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz),
8.01 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 8.37 (1H, d, J=1.8 Hz).

10 Reference Example 150

Ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-
pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]acrylate (215 mg) was dissolved
in THF (6 ml) and methanol (6 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous
sodium hydroxide solution (2.0 ml) was added thereto, and
15 the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding
water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N
hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The
organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over
magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under
20 reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed
with hexane to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-
pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]acrylic acid (200 mg) as yellow
crystals.

m.p. 162.5-164.5°C.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.35-

1.47 (2H, m), 1.52-1.70 (2H, m), 1.93-1.98 (4H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.58-3.63 (4H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.24 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.44 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz),
5 8.10 (1H, d, J=15.6 Hz), 8.39 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis $C_{24}H_{30}N_2O_4$, Calcd. C, 70.22 ; H, 7.37 ; N, 6.82 : Found C, 69.97 ; H, 7.22 ; N, 6.61.

Reference Example 151

10 To a suspension of sodium hydride (42 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (0.204 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-[4-(2-
15 butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl nicotinaldehyde (270 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with
20 ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane :
25 ethyl acetate = 6 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-

butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (275 mg) as a green oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=8.1 Hz), 1.33-1.50 (5H, m), 1.55-1.65 (2H, m), 1.84-1.94 (4H, m), 1.99 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 3.47-3.57 (6H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=6.9 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.50 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.77 (1H, s), 8.33 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

10 Reference Example 152

Ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (265 mg) was dissolved in THF (7 ml) and methanol (7 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (2.34 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (184 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 106.0-107.0°C.

25 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.33-

1.46 (2H, m), 1.56-1.65 (2H, m), 1.91-1.95 (4H, m), 2.02 (3H, d, $J=1.2$ Hz), 3.50-3.57 (6H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, $J=4.8$ Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.42 (2H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz), 7.53 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 7.90 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $C_{25}H_{32}N_2O_4$, Calcd. C, 70.73 ; H, 7.60 ; N, 6.60 : Found C, 70.65 ; H, 7.86 ; N, 6.42.

Reference Example 153

10 To a suspension of calcium chloride (33.6 g) in ethanol (250 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (250 ml) was added sodium borohydride (23.0 g) at 0°C portionwise. After stirring for 1 hour at 0°C with a calcium chloride tube equipped, methyl 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinate (19.0 g) was added thereto, and
15 the mixture was stirred as such overnight at 0°C. The reaction mixture was acidified with 2.5 N hydrochloric acid at 0°C, which was returned to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. After neutralization with an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, the insolubles were removed by
20 filtration. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give (5-bromo-2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanol (15.0 g) as colorless crystals.
25 m.p. 86.7-87.5°C.

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 4.77 (2H, s), 8.04 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.36 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NOClBr}$, Calcd. C, 32.39 ; H, 2.27 ; N, 6.30 : Found C, 32.38 ; H, 2.24 ; N, 6.28.

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Reference Example 154

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (1.98 ml) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was added dropwise a solution of DMSO (3.45 ml) in dichloromethane (30 ml) at -78°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred as such for 10 minutes, and then a solution of 5-bromo-2-chloropyridin-3-yl)methanol (3.6 g) in dichloromethane (35 ml) was added dropwise thereto. The mixture was stirred as such for 10 minutes, and then triethylamine (13.5 ml) was added dropwise thereto. After stirring as such for 10 minutes, the resulting mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 1 hour. To the reaction solution was added water, followed by separation. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 6 : 1) to give 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinaldehyde (3.4 g) as colorless crystals.

25 m.p. $88.0-89.0^\circ\text{C}$.

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.33 (1H, d, $J=2.7$ Hz), 8.67 (1H, d, $J=2.7$ Hz), 10.38 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NOClBr}$, Calcd. C, 32.69 ; H, 1.37 ; N, 6.35 : Found C, 32.51 ; H, 1.33 ; N, 6.18.

5

Reference Example 155

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinaldehyde (1.2 g), 3-methylpyrrolidine (928 mg) and sodium carbonate (1.16 g) in DMSO (40 ml) and water (20 ml) was stirred for 2 hours at 10 75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced 15 pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 20 : 1 \rightarrow hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)nicotinaldehyde (761 mg) as yellow 20 crystals.

m.p. 72.0-73.0°C.

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.13 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.53-1.67 (1H, m), 2.07-2.16 (1H, m), 2.28-2.41 (1H, m), 3.17-3.24 (1H, m), 3.46-3.56 (2H, m), 3.61-3.70 (1H, m), 8.01 (1H, 25 d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 8.31 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 9.96 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis $C_{11}H_{13}N_2OBr$, Calcd. C, 49.09 ; H, 4.87 ; N, 10.41 : Found C, 49.07 ; H, 4.88 ; N, 10.29.

Reference Example 156

5 To a suspension of sodium hydride (155 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (0.76 ml) in toluene (10 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)nicotinaldehyde (730 mg) in toluene (10 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate.

10 The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to

15 give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (914 mg) as a yellow oily material.

1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.07 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=6.9$ Hz), 1.45-1.62 (1H, m), 1.94 (3H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz),

20 1.96-2.08 (1H, m), 2.20-2.35 (1H, m), 3.01-3.07 (1H, m),

3.42-3.55 (3H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=6.9$ Hz), 7.37 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz), 7.60 (1H, s), 8.10 (1H, d, $J=2.4$ Hz).

Reference Example 157

5 A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (880 mg), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (774 mg) and potassium carbonate (898 mg) in toluene (15 ml), ethanol (1.5 ml) and water (1.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an
10 argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (144 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
15 organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 \rightarrow hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give
20 ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (970 mg) as a green oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.93 (3H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 1.10 (3H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.32-1.65 (8H, m), 1.98-2.10 (4H, m),
25 2.20-2.40 (1H, m), 3.09-3.16 (1H, m), 3.47-3.63 (5H, m),

3.79 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.27 (2H, q, J=7.5 Hz), 6.97 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.48 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.75 (1H, s), 8.31 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

5 Reference Example 158

Ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (950 mg) was dissolved in THF (32 ml) and methanol (32 ml). Then, a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (8.14 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 3 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1 → ethyl acetate). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (758 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 106.5-108.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.11 (3H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 1.33-1.46 (2H, m), 1.51-1.66 (3H, m), 1.95-2.10 (4H, m), 2.22-2.40 (1H, m), 3.12-3.18 (1H, m),

3.50-3.64 (5H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.16 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 6.99 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.42 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.53 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.90 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

Elementary analysis $C_{26}H_{34}N_2O_4$, Calcd. C, 71.21 ; H, 7.81 ; N, 6.39 : Found C, 71.07 ; H, 7.74 ; N, 6.13.

Reference Example 159

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinaldehyde (1.5 g), 3-hydroxymethylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (1.87 g) and sodium carbonate (1.8 g) in DMSO (45 ml) and water (22.5 ml) was heated for 2 hours at 75°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1 → ethyl acetate). The resulting solids were washed with hexane to give 5-bromo-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]nicotinaldehyde (1.67 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 84.0-85.5°C.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.47-1.60 (1H, m), 1.78-1.90 (1H, m), 2.08-2.20 (1H, m), 2.49-2.59 (1H, m), 3.42-3.74 (6H, m), 8.02 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.32 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 9.96 (1H,

s).

Elementary analysis $C_{11}H_{13}N_2O_2Br$, Calcd. C, 46.33 ; H, 4.60 ; N, 9.82 : Found C, 46.50 ; H, 4.57 ; N, 9.74.

5 Reference Example 160

To a solution of 5-bromo-2-[3-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]nicotinaldehyde (1.75 g) in pyridine (10 ml) was added dropwise acetic anhydride (2.32 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was
10 returned to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. Then, water was added thereto at 0°C, and further added sodium carbonate, which was neutralized. After extraction with ethyl acetate, the organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and the solvent was distilled off under
15 reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give [1-(5-bromo-3-formylpyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]methyl acetate (1.76 g) as a yellow oily material.

20 1H -NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 1.74-1.86 (1H, m), 2.07 (3H, s), 2.12-2.17 (1H, m), 2.60-2.70 (1H, m), 3.38-3.45 (1H, m), 3.50-3.70 (3H, m), 4.02-4.21 (2H, m), 8.02 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 8.32 (1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 9.95 (1H, s).

25 Reference Example 161

A solution of [1-(5-bromo-3-formylpyridin-2-yl)pyrrolidin-3-yl]methyl acetate (1.6 g), tert-butyl 2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)propanoate (2.48 g) in toluene (50 ml) was refluxed for 3 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere.

5 After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
10 purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 15 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-bromopyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.44 g) as a yellow oily material.

15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.53 (9H, s), 1.67-1.76 (1H, m), 1.90 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.00-2.10 (4H, m), 2.52-2.61 (1H, m), 3.25-3.31 (1H, m), 3.45-3.50 (2H, m), 3.55-3.61 (1H, m), 4.00-4.15 (2H, m), 7.38 (1H, d, J=3.0 Hz), 7.48 (1H, s), 8.10 (1H, d, J=3.0 Hz).

20

Reference Example 162

A suspension of tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-bromopyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.4 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid

25 (986 mg) and potassium carbonate (1.15 g) in toluene (25 ml),

ethanol (2.5 ml) and water (2.5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (184 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 6 hours.

5 After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
10 purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.41 g) as a yellow oily material.

15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.30-1.80 (14H, m), 1.95 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.00-2.20 (4H, m), 2.50-2.65 (1H, m), 3.34-3.40 (1H, m), 3.53-3.57 (4H, m), 3.63-3.69 (1H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.03-4.18 (4H, m), 6.99 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.51 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz),
20 7.64 (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz).

Reference Example 163

tert-Butyl (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.25 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (17
25

ml). Then, a 4 N hydrochloric acid-ethyl acetate solution (17 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred overnight under a nitrogen atmosphere. After adding water at 0°C, potassium carbonate (4.7 g) was added thereto, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1 → ethyl acetate). The resulting solids were washed with hexane-diisopropyl ether to give (2E)-3-[2-[3-(acetoxymethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (823 mg) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 82.2-84.2°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-1.45 (2H, m), 1.50-1.80 (3H, m), 2.02-2.17 (7H, m), 2.50-2.67 (1H, m), 3.35-3.41 (1H, m), 3.49-3.59 (4H, m), 3.63-3.69 (1H, m), 3.81 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.04-4.17 (4H, m), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.42 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.54 (1H, d, J=2.1 Hz), 7.87 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, J=1.5 Hz).

Elementary analysis C₂₈H₃₆N₂O₆, Calcd. C, 67.72 ; H, 7.31 ; N, 5.64 : Found C, 67.64 ; H, 7.26 ; N, 5.48.

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-chloronicotinaldehyde (1.5 g), 3,4-dimethylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (1.85 g) and sodium carbonate (1.8 g) in DMSO (45 ml) and water (22.5 ml) was stirred for 3 hours at 80°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.

5 After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, which was separated and purified by silica
10 gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1). The resulting residue recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)nicotinaldehyde (1.56 g) as yellow crystals.

15 m.p. 98.5-99.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.98 (6H, d, J=6.6 Hz), 2.31-2.41 (2H, m), 3.22-3.28 (2H, m), 3.59-3.65 (2H, m), 8.00 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 9.95 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₁₂H₁₅N₂OBr, Calcd. C, 50.90 ; H, 5.34 ; N, 9.89 : Found C, 50.93 ; H, 5.35 ; N, 9.82.
20

Reference Example 165

To a suspension of sodium hydride (303 mg) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise a solution of triethyl 2-phosphonopropionate (1.48 ml) in toluene (20 ml) at 0°C
25

under a nitrogen atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred as such for 1 hour. Next, a solution of 5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)nicotinaldehyde (1.5 g) in toluene (20 ml) was added dropwise thereto at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere, and then the resulting mixture was refluxed for 3 hours. After removing from the oil bath, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 10 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.94 g) as a yellow oily material.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 0.94 (6H, d, $J=6.6$ Hz), 1.34 (3H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.93 (3H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 2.20-2.30 (2H, m), 3.11-3.17 (2H, m), 3.48-3.54 (2H, m), 4.26 (2H, q, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.37 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.60 (1H, s), 8.09 (1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz).

Reference Example 166

A suspension of ethyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.9 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.6 g) and potassium carbonate (1.87 g) in toluene (30 ml), ethanol (3 ml) and

water (3 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (300 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, 5 water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography 10 (hexane : ethyl acetate = 19 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.92 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.90-0.98 (9H, m), 1.33-1.45 15 (5H, m), 1.55-1.65 (2H, m), 1.98 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.22-2.37 (2H, m), 3.20-3.25 (2H, m), 3.53-3.62 (4H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 4.28 (2H, q, J=7.2 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.41 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.49 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 7.76 (1H, s), 8.32 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz).

20

Reference Example 167

Ethyl (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.9 g) was dissolved in THF (60 ml) and methanol (60 ml). Then, 25 a 1 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (15.8 ml) was added

thereto, and the mixture was stirred for 4 hours at 90°C. After adding water at 0°C, the resulting mixture was neutralized with 1 N hydrochloric acid and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
5 brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-(3,4-dimethylpyrrolidin-1-yl)pyridin-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.51 g) as yellow crystals.

10 m.p. 90.0-92.0°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5Hz), 1.03 (6H, d, J=6.3 Hz), 1.33-1.45 (2H, m), 1.56-1.66 (2H, m), 2.03 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.38-2.50 (2H, m), 3.52-3.60 (4H, m), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.85-4.00 (2H, m), 4.15 (2H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz),
15 7.75 (1H, s), 7.80 (1H, s), 8.44 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₂₇H₃₆N₂O₄·0.25H₂O, Calcd. C, 70.95 ; H, 8.05 ; N, 6.13 : Found C, 71.17 ; H, 7.67 ; N, 6.08.

20 Reference Example 168

To a solution of hydrazine monohydrate (9.66 g) in ethanol (100 ml) was slowly added dropwise ethyl glycolate (20.09 g) at room temperature while the temperature of the reaction system was maintained at 10°C or lower. After
25 stirring the mixture for 4 hours at room temperature, propyl

isothiocyanate (20 ml) was slowly added dropwise thereto while the temperature of the reaction system was maintained at 10°C or lower. After stirring for 64 hours at 40°C, the resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, and ice
5 water (50 ml) was added thereto. The mixture was stirred for 15 minutes and a 5 N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (40 ml) was then added thereto, which was stirred for 4 hours at 60°C. Concentrated hydrochloric acid was added dropwise thereto at 0°C until the pH reached 6, and the
10 precipitated crystals were removed by filtration. After concentration under reduced pressure, the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with water to give 3-hydroxymethyl-5-mercapto-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (23.45 g) as colorless crystals.
15 To a mixture of 90% nitric acid (18 ml) and water (26 ml) was added sodium nitrite (0.07 g), followed by slowly adding 3-hydroxymethyl-5-mercapto-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (10 g) at 45°C over 0.5 hour. After cooling to room temperature, sodium carbonate was slowly added thereto at 0°C until the
20 pH reached 7. After concentration under reduced pressure, methanol was added thereto, and the precipitates were removed by filtration. After concentration under reduced pressure, dichloromethane was added thereto, and the precipitates were removed by filtration. The filtrate was
25 concentrated to give 3-hydroxymethyl-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-

triazole (5.95 g) as a crude product. To 3-hydroxymethyl-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole (5.95 g) was slowly added thionyl chloride (40 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour, and then concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue was added ethanol, and further concentrated. To the residue was added ethyl acetate and a small amount of ethanol, and the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were washed with ethyl acetate to give 3-chloromethyl-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole hydrochloride (5.43 g) as pale yellow crystals.

m.p. 91-94°C.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.80 (3H, t, J=7.3 Hz), 1.73-1.94 (2H, m), 4.11 (2H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 5.10 (2H, s), 9.26 (1H, s).

IR (KBr) 3353, 1574, 1537, 1470, 1331, 1204, 1177, 957 cm⁻¹

Elementary analysis C₆H₁₁N₃Cl₂·0.25H₂O, Calcd. C, 35.93 ; H, 5.78 ; N, 20.95 : Found. C, 36.13 ; H, 5.77 ; N, 21.23.

20 Reference Example 169

To a solution of aminothiophenol (2.9 g) and triethylamine (14.2 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (70 ml) was added dropwise a solution of 3-(chloromethyl)-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole hydrochloride (5.0 g) in methanol (30 ml) at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to

room temperature and stirred for 4 hours, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. To the resulting residue was added an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate three times. The organic layers were combined and dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (ethyl acetate → methanol : ethyl acetate = 1 : 10) to give 4-
10 [[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole-3-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline (5.39 g) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.98 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.77-1.90 (2H, m), 3.74 (2H, br), 3.91 (2H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 4.08 (2H, s), 6.56 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.12 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz),
15 8.06 (1H, s).

Reference Example 170

A mixture of potassium thiocyanate (119.2 g), dihydroxyacetone dimer (73.9 g) and propylamine
20 hydrochloride (100 g) was portionwise added to a mixed solution of acetic acid (89 ml) and 1-butanol (590 ml). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 day, and then water (118 ml) was added thereto, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. The precipitated solid was collected by
25 filtration, and further washed with water (180 ml) twice and

hexane once. The resulting solid was dried under reduced pressure to give 5-hydroxymethyl-2-mercapto-1-propylimidazole (71.2 g) as colorless crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.87 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.61-
5 1.79 (2H, m), 3.91 (2H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 4.32 (2H, s), 5.26 (1H, br), 6.79 (1H, s), 11.95 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₇H₁₂N₂OS·0.25H₂O, Calcd. C, 47.57 ;
H, 7.13 ; N, 15.85 ; Found. C, 47.22 ; H, 6.94 ; N, 15.99.

10 Reference Example 171

To 5.0 M nitric acid (370 ml) was added sodium nitrite (1.14 g), and then 5-hydroxymethyl-2-mercapto-1-propylimidazole (71.0 g) was added at 0°C portionwise. The mixture was returned to room temperature and stirred for 2
15 hours, followed by adding water (200 ml). Thereto was added potassium carbonate at 0°C to neutralize the mixture. Then, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. Ethanol was added thereto, insolubles were filtered off, and the solvent was then distilled off under reduced pressure.
20 To the resulting residue was added methanol-ethyl acetate, and then basic silica gel was added thereto. The resulting mixture was purified by basic silica gel column chromatography (methanol-ethyl acetate = 1 : 8). The resulting solid was recrystallized from diisopropyl ether-

ethyl acetate to give 5-hydroxymethyl-1-propylimidazole (33.6 g) as brown crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.96 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.76-1.94 (2H, m), 3.97 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 4.63 (2H, s), 6.97 (1H, s), 7.48 (1H, s).

Reference Example 172

To 5-hydroxymethyl-1-propylimidazole (33.0 g) was added thionyl chloride (80 ml) at 0°C portionwise, and the mixture was heated at 90°C for 30 minutes under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was returned to room temperature, and then the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was dissolved in methanol, and the solvent was again distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give 5-chloromethyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride (43.8 g) as colorless crystals.

¹H-NMR (200 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 0.92 (3H, t, J=7.4 Hz), 1.84-1.95 (2H, m), 4.18 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 5.04 (2H, s), 7.82 (1H, s), 9.24 (1H, s).

Reference Example 173

4-Aminothiophenol (2.5 g) was dissolved in water (2.5 ml) and isopropanol (10 ml). Triethylamine (5.5 ml) was added thereto, and then the mixture was cooled to -15 to -

10°C. A solution of 5-(chloromethyl)-1-propyl-1H-imidazole hydrochloride (3.9 g) in water (2.5 ml) was added dropwise thereto at -15 to -10°C, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour. After isopropanol was
5 distilled off under reduced pressure, methyl isobutyl ketone (25 ml) was then added thereto, and the organic layer was washed with water. To the organic layer was added activated carbon (0.1 g), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. The organic layer was
10 concentrated and dissolved in methyl isobutyl ketone (30 ml). Separately, di-p-toluoyl-(D)-tartaric acid (7.7 g) was dissolved in a mixed solution of toluene (90 ml) and methyl isobutyl ketone (60 ml), and to the solution was added water (3.6 ml). Then, the above methyl isobutyl ketone solution
15 was slowly added dropwise thereto over 2 hours. After stirring the resulting mixture for 1 hour, aqueous 30% hydrogen peroxide (6.8 g) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. Methanol (30 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred at 50°C
20 for 8 hours. Water (30 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and washed with water (30 ml) to give (-)-4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl}phenylamine di-p-toluoyl-D-
25 tartrate monohydrate (7.1 g).

m.p. 134-136°C.

Reference Example 174

A suspension of 5-bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde (300 mg),
5 ethyl pyrrolidin-3-yl acetate hydrochloride (401 mg) and
sodium carbonate (330 mg) in DMSO (10 ml) and water (5 ml)
was stirred for 4 hours at 90°C under a nitrogen atmosphere.
After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto
and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The
10 organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and
dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off
under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was
separated and purified by silica gel column chromatography
(hexane : ethyl acetate = 10 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate =
15 3 : 1) to give 5-bromo-2-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-
1-yl]benzaldehyde (455 mg) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.27 (3H, t, J=6.9 Hz), 1.69-
1.79 (1H, m), 2.15-2.30 (1H, m), 2.46-2.49 (2H, m), 2.65-
2.80 (1H, m), 3.15-3.21 (1H, m), 3.30-3.60 (3H, m), 4.12-
20 4.19 (2H, m), 6.71 (1H, d, J=9.0 Hz), 7.43 (1H, dd, J=9.0,
2.4 Hz), 7.79 (1H, d, J=2.4 Hz), 9.99 (1H, s).

Reference Example 175

A solution of 5-bromo-2-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-
25 oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]benzaldehyde (4.3 g) and tert-butyl

2-(triphenylphosphoranylidene)propanoate (7.4 g) in toluene (200 ml) was refluxed for 8 hours under a nitrogen atmosphere. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 9 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 7 : 3) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (2.64 g) as a brown oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.26 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.53-1.65 (10H, m), 1.94 (3H, d, J=1.5 Hz), 2.10-2.20 (1H, m), 2.43-2.46 (2H, m), 2.55-2.70 (1H, m), 2.93-2.96 (1H, m), 3.20-3.36 (3H, m), 4.11-4.18 (2H, m), 6.65 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 7.20-7.28 (2H, m), 7.54 (1H, s).

Reference Example 176

A suspension of tert-butyl (2E)-3-[5-bromo-2-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]phenyl]-2-methylacrylate (2.5 g), 4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenylboric acid (1.71 g) and potassium carbonate (1.99 g) in toluene (50 ml), ethanol (5 ml) and water (5 ml) was stirred for 1 hour under an argon atmosphere. Then, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium

(324 mg) was added thereto, and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hours. After returning to room temperature, water was added thereto and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated
5 brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and then the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 18 : 1 → hexane : ethyl acetate = 4 : 1) to give tert-butyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-
10 (2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.87 g) as a yellow oily material.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.27 (3H, t, J=6.3 Hz), 1.33-1.70 (14H, m), 2.01 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.10-2.20 (1H, m), 2.46-2.48 (2H, m), 2.60-2.75 (1H, m),
15 3.00-3.06 (1H, m), 3.20-3.45 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=4.5 Hz), 4.11-4.19 (4H, m), 6.84 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.96 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.33-7.46 (4H, m), 7.69 (1H, s).

20 Reference Example 177

tert-Butyl (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylate (1.8 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 ml). Then, a 4 N hydrochloric acid-ethyl acetate solution
25 (23.9 ml) was added thereto, and the mixture was stirred for

1 day under a nitrogen atmosphere. Water was added thereto at 0°C, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and dried over magnesium sulfate. After distilling off the solvent under reduced pressure, the resulting solids were washed with hexane to give (2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-[3-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)pyrrolidin-1-yl]-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methylacrylic acid (1.42 g) as yellow crystals.

m.p. 115.5-116.5°C.

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.93 (3H, t, J=7.5 Hz), 1.27 (3H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 1.33-1.80 (5H, m), 2.08 (3H, d, J=1.2 Hz), 2.10-2.21 (1H, m), 2.46-2.49 (2H, m), 2.65-2.80 (1H, m), 3.02-3.07 (1H, m), 3.20-3.45 (3H, m), 3.55 (2H, t, J=6.6 Hz), 3.80 (2H, t, J=5.1 Hz), 4.12-4.19 (4H, m), 6.87 (1H, d, J=8.4 Hz), 6.98 (2H, d, J=8.7 Hz), 7.36-7.47 (4H, m), 7.94 (1H, s).

Elementary analysis C₃₀H₃₉NO₆, Calcd. C, 70.70 ; H, 7.71 ; N, 2.75 : Found C, 70.33 ; H, 7.67 ; N, 2.71.

Experimental Example

(1) Cloning of human CCR5 chemokine receptor

Cloning of a CCR5 gene was conducted from human spleen cDNA by a PCR method. Using 0.5 ng of spleen cDNA (Toyobo Co., Ltd., QUICK-Clone cDNA) as a template, the PCR reaction was carried out in a DNA Thermal Cycler 480 (Perkin Elmer)

using a TaKaRa EX Taq (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) (reaction conditions: 30 cycles of treatments at 95°C for 1 minute, at 60°C for 1 minute, and at 75°C for 5 minutes) by adding 25 pmol of primers, SEQ ID NO. 1 (sequence length: 34; sequence type: nucleic acid; number of chains: a single chain; topology: linear; sequence kind: other nucleic acid, synthetic DNA) described in Experimental Example (1) of WO 99/32100, and SEQ ID NO. 2 (sequence length: 34; sequence type: nucleic acid; number of chains: a single chain; topology: linear; sequence kind: other nucleic acid, synthetic DNA) described in Experimental Example (1) of WO 99/32100, respectively, which were prepared by referring to the base sequence of the CCR5 gene described by Samson et al. (Biochemistry 35 (11), 3362-3367 (1996)). The PCR products were subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis to collect DNA fragments of about 1.0 kb. Then, the CCR5 gene was cloned using an Original TA Cloning Kit (Funakoshi Co., Ltd.).

(2) Preparation of Plasmid for Expression of human CCR5

The plasmids obtained above were digested with restriction enzymes XbaI (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) and BamHI (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.), and subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis to collect DNA fragments of about 1.0 kb. The DNA fragments and a plasmid pcDNA3.1 (Funakoshi Co., Ltd.) for expression in animal cells, which was previously digested with XbaI and BamHI, were mixed and ligated by DNA

Ligation Kit Ver.2 (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.). Transformation of E. coli JM109 competent cells (Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd.) gave plasmid pCKR5.

(3) Introduction of the Plasmid for Expression of human

5 CCR5 into CHO-K1 cells and Expression thereof

CHO-K1 cells grown in a 750 ml tissue culture flask (Becton Dickinson) using Ham's F12 medium (Nihon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (Lifetech Oriental) were collected from the flask by using
10 0.5 g/L trypsin-0.2 g/L EDTA (Lifetech Oriental). The cells were then washed with PBS (Lifetech Oriental), centrifuged (1000 rpm, 5 minutes), and suspended in PBS. Next, DNA was introduced into the cells using Gene Pulser (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc.) under the following conditions. Namely,
15 8×10^6 cells and 10 μ g of plasmid pCKR5 for expression of human CCR5 were added into a cuvette of a 0.4 cm-gap, and electroporation was carried out at an electric voltage of 0.25 kV and a capacitance of 960 μ F. Subsequently, the cells were transferred into Ham's F12 medium containing 10%
20 fetal bovine serum, and incubated for 24 hours. The cells were again collected, centrifuged, and then suspended in Ham's F12 medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and Geneticin (Lifetech Oriental) at a concentration of 500 μ g/ml. The suspension of cells was diluted to a
25 concentration of 10^4 cells/ml, and inoculated on a 96-well

plate (Becton Dickinson) to give Geneticin-resistant strains.

Subsequently, the Geneticin-resistant strains were cultured in the 96-well plate (Becton Dickinson), and then CCR5-expressing cells were selected from the resistant strains. Namely, an assay buffer (Ham's F12 medium containing 0.5% BSA, and 20 mM HEPES (Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd., pH 7.2)) containing 200 pM [¹²⁵I]-RANTES (Amersham) as a ligand was added to each well and the binding reaction was carried out at room temperature for 40 minutes. Each well plate containing the cells was washed with ice-cooled PBS, and then to each well was added 1 M NaOH in an amount of 50 µl/well, which was stirred. The cells to which the ligand bound specifically, i.e., CCR5/CHO strains, were selected by measurement of radioactivity by γ-counter.

(4) Evaluation of Compound based on CCR5 antagonist activity

The CCR5/CHO strains were inoculated on a 96-well microplate at a concentration of 5×10^4 cells/well, respectively and were cultured for 24 hours. After the medium was removed by suction, to each well was added an assay buffer containing a test compound (1 µM), and [¹²⁵I]-RANTES (Amersham) used as a ligand at a concentration of 100 pM. The reaction was carried out at room temperature for 40 minutes. After the assay buffer was removed by suction,

each well plate containing the cells were washed with ice-cooled PBS twice. Then, to each well was added 200 µl of MicroScint-20 (Packard Industry Company, Inc.), and the radioactivity was measured with TopCount (Packard Industry
5 Company, Inc.).

According to the method above, inhibitory ratios to CCR5 binding of the test compounds were determined. The results are shown in Table 1.

[Table 1]

10	Compound No.	Binding Inhibitory Ratio (%)
	17	100
	23	100
	26	90
	29	100
15	35	100
	38	93
	39	99
	40	100
	41	100
20	42	100
	43	86
	47	96
	48	98
	49	100
25	50	100

	57	100
	58	95
	59	89
	60	91
5	61	94
	62	100

Formulation Example 1 (capsules)

10	(1) (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide	40 mg
	(2) lactose	61 mg
	(3) microcrystalline cellulose	18 mg
	(4) magnesium stearate	1 mg
15	contents of 1 capsule	120 mg

After mixing (1), (2), (3) and (4), the mixture is filled in gelatin capsules.

Formulation Example 2 (capsules)

20	(1) (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide	40 mg
	(2) lactose	61 mg
	(3) microcrystalline cellulose	18 mg
25	(4) magnesium stearate	1 mg

contents of 1 capsule 120 mg

After mixing (1), (2), (3) and (4), the mixture is filled in gelatin capsules.

5 Formulation Example 3 (capsules)

(1) (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide 40 mg

(2) lactose 61 mg

10 (3) microcrystalline cellulose 18 mg

(4) magnesium stearate 1 mg

contents of 1 capsule 120 mg

After mixing (1), (2), (3) and (4), the mixture is filled in gelatin capsules.

15

Formulation Example 4 (tablets)

(1) (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-methylpyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide 40 mg

20 (2) mannitol 51.2 mg

(3) microcrystalline cellulose 18 mg

(4) hydroxypropyl cellulose 3.6 mg

(5) croscarmellose sodium 6 mg

(6) magnesium stearate 1.2 mg

25 1 tablet 120 mg

(1), (2), (3) and (4) are mixed and granulated. To the granules are added (5) and (6), and the mixture is compressed into tablets.

5 Formulation Example 5 (tablets)

	(1) (Ss)-(2E)-3-[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-4-(3-carboxypyrrolidin-1-yl)-1,1'-biphenyl-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide	40 mg
	(2) mannitol	51.2 mg
10	(3) microcrystalline cellulose	18 mg
	(4) hydroxypropyl cellulose	3.6 mg
	(5) croscarmellose sodium	6 mg
	(6) magnesium stearate	1.2 mg
	1 tablet	120 mg

15 (1), (2), (3) and (4) are mixed and granulated. To the granules are added (5) and (6), and the mixture is compressed into tablets.

Formulation Example 6 (tablets)

20	(1) (S)-(2E)-3-[5-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpyridin-3-yl]-2-methyl-N-[4-[[1-propyl-1H-imidazole-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]acrylamide	40 mg
	(2) mannitol	51.2 mg
	(3) microcrystalline cellulose	18 mg
25	(4) hydroxypropyl cellulose	3.6 mg

(5) croscarmellose sodium	6 mg
(6) magnesium stearate	1.2 mg
1 tablet	120 mg

(1), (2), (3) and (4) are mixed and granulated. To the
5 granules are added (5) and (6), and the mixture is
compressed into tablets.

Industrial Applicability

The compound represented by formula (I) of the present
10 invention or a salt thereof has strong CCR5 antagonistic
activity and improved water solubility, and thus can be used
advantageously in prevention and treatment of a variety of
HIV infection, for example, AIDS, in humans.